MAY
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,617—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22-0	12-0
23-0	13-8		23-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th May.
					Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st "
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
BL	PEGUHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th "
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E Stewart	9th "
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F Browne..	16th "
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	T. Reeves	23rd "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th "

The steamers marked B proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food, in case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
b AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 200	600	1 th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

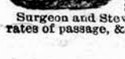
Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th May 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.



THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.
S. S. "DAMASCUS."

THE well-known steamship "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, Commander A. H. Douglas, will leave Bombay for London on or about the 18th of May.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with electric light throughout. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passages are now available, and for particulars as to plans, passage-money, &c., please apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, 11th May 1889.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE, MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "LYCIA," Captain FLETCHER, R. N. R., will sail for LIVERPOOL or PLYMOUTH on or about the 24th May.
Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess. Liberal allowance of Luggage. Fare Rs. 375.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Apply also to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Shipping Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,468 tons, at 11 a.m., on 19th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th May 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3337	480	18th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	G. H. Read	3395	480	2nd June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY GROOM,
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

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DEVONSHIRE CIDER

(FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY)
Is the Drink for this Weather.
Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8; Pints, per doz., Rs. 5-8.
SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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Prices from As. 12 to Re. 1-8, unmounted.
THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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ICE-WATER JUGS.
PLAIN or HANDSOMELY CHASED, with white porcelain liners, of different sizes.
Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, Rs. 60, Rs. 65, and Rs. 70.
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of WIDE WATERED and BROCADED SASH RIBBONS ALL SHADES.
Izod's Tropical Corsets, just suitable for the Hot Season.
Blouses and Ladies' Shirts, cool and comfortable, in all sizes.
SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,
Hornby Row, Bombay. } SHOW ROOM. { East Street, Poona.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA-WATER GODOWNS are completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; they are, therefore, in a position to supply their Contituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.
The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating, and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the large of an experienced English Chemist.
To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.
AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, *to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles*, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the Gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient aeration of the water.
Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N. B.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome Corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

TREACHER & CO., LD., CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	" Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	" Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	" Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whiskies and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.
There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

Carlton Whisky, 11 years old	at Rs.	41 0	Our Old "4 star" Cognac	Rs.	41 0
Napier Johnstone	"	28 8	" 3 " "	"	36 0
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.			" less old 2 " "	"	33 0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky	"	26 0	" young 1 " "	"	30 0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky	"	26 0	Dubois Lizee & Co. } Boutellean & Co. } Louis Bechade & Co. }	Prices on application.	
Glentromie	"	23 8			

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.
We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.
(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury London.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.
The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.
Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces. This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.
N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

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WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPROVED HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' TRAVELLING BAGS.

HOAR & CO.'S

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.

THE MAIL.
THE TIMES.
THE PULLMAN.
Maximum Capacity Rs. 40 to
Minimum Weight Rs. 78.

The largest Assortment of RELIABLE TRAVELLING REQUISITES in the East.
12½ per cent. Cash Discount.
HOAR & CO., TRUNK & BAG Importers. BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' GORGINA OINTMENT

A REMARKABLE CURE FOR DHOBI ITCH, RINGWORM, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS.
Annas Eight (only) per jar.
POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings, & Byculla Bridge.

REAL RUSSIA BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS of these FASHIONABLE GOODS have now arrived by the best English Makers, they are preferred to Ordinary Calf for their lightness, stylish appearance, and extreme softness which is always retained. Qualities which specially recommend them as the HOT WEATHER BOOT.

Gent's Lace Boots, Best Real Russia, made to measure	Rs.	20 0
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Real Russia, all sizes in stock	"	15 8
Gent's Lace Oxford Shoes, Best Real Russia, to Order	"	15 8

FIT GUARANTEED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.
Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.
FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 6 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gazitelu e Iriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.
The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.
SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S

OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

FRIDAY,
LA PERICHOLE.

ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN MACDONALD," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th May 1889.

THE Anchor Line S. S. "ARMENIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 15th May 1889.

WANTED.—A BUNGALOW in Marine Lines on the Sea side. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

WANTED to take independent or subordinate charge of the large engines of a Cotton Mill of over 1,000 Horse Power an experienced and competent first-class certificated ENGINEER. Salary from Rs. 150 to 350 according to qualifications. Applications, stating salary expected and address in full with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded on or before the 25th instant to "ENGINEER," care of this paper.

EURASIAN AND A.-I. ASSOCIATION OF W. I.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, 53, Medows Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 10th of June 1889. The order of business to be transacted is as under :—

(1) To receive and adopt the report of the Council with the audited accounts for the year 1888.

(2) To elect Councillors in place of those who retire under the rules.

C. A. CUTTRISS,
General Secretary.

Bombay, May 15.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HARIBHUNDRA PANDOORANG, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

SATYABHAMABAI alias BENABAI, widow of the deceased, the Executrix according to the tenor of the Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 6th day of May 1889.
Mr. H. BICKNELL,
Petitioner's Attorney.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

Under New and Experienced Management

OPPOSITE THE FRENCH BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

Rooms open to sea-breeze.

TERMS MODERATE.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

NOW READY!

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY

FOR 1889

POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 15th May 1889 FOR CIRCULATION and SALE.

BIOGRAPHY.

	Rs.	a.
David Livingstone (Englishmen of Action) ; by Thomas Hughes	1	14

FICTION.

By Leafy Ways ; by Francis A. Knight	3	12
Desperate Remedies ; by Thomas Hardy	4	8
Duchess of Rosemary Lane ; by B. L. Farjeon	1	14
Deemster ; by Hall Caine	1	4
In Australian Wilds ; by B. L. Farjeon	0	10
Kept Secret ; by Mrs. J. K. Spender	3	12
Nether World ; by George Gissing, in 3 vols.	20	0
Natures Serial Story ; by Edward P. Roe	2	10
On Circumstantial Evidence ; by F. Marryatt, 3 vols.	20	0
Pretty Sister of Jose ; by F. H. Burnett	1	2
Vagabond Lover ; by "Reta"	1	2
Wyvern Mystery ; by J. S. LeFann	1	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indolent Essays ; by Richard Dowling	3	12
London Charterhouse ; by Don L. Hendricks	9	8
Pains of Life ; by Francis Govett	0	10

POETRY.

Poems and Ballads, III Series, by A. C. Swinburn	4	8

TRAVEL.

The "Falcon" on the Baltic ; by E. F. Knight.	5	10

YEARLY TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Bombay. Rs.	Up-country. Rs.	
For Newest Books, Two Vols. a week	12	24	Postage free.
For New and Old Books do	9	18	
For Old Books do.	6	12	

The Selection should be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly List of Books issued by the Library.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

THE Partnership Business of SHAPURJEE & FRAMJEE, BAZAAR SUPPLIERS, having been dissolved on the 1st instant, Mr. SHAPURJEE KAVASJEE will CONTINUE to carry on the Business of Bazaar Supplier on his own account in the old name of SHAPURJEE & Co., established since 1871.

SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Bazaar Supplier, &c.,
No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Medows Street.

2nd May 1889.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AS my wife, MAGGIE HENDRY, has LEFT me and is staying at the "Victoria Family Hotel," I hereby give notice that I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her.

C. HENDRY,
of Colombo.

9th May 1889.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or holding property belonging to CHANDRABHAN LALLAH KHAJANCHY, carrying on business at No. 189, Mount Road, Madras, as a Jeweller and Merchant, but now deceased, who died at Madras on the 30th day of April 1889, are hereby required to pay their debts and deliver up such property to NURSEE JUGJEEVAN, MOOLCHUND JEYCHUND, KALIDASS KASOOJEE, and PETAMBER NURSEE, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, bearing date the 2nd February 1889, and not to any other person or persons.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1889.

CHAMPION & THORT.
Attorneys for the Executors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of broken castiron chairs, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, where the same may be seen on application. Offers, which must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton of 20 cwts weighed over and delivered on the spot, and the date within which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed. Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th May, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of "MISCELLANEOUS STORES" of country produce and manufacture and "STATIONERY" during the year commencing 1st July 1889.

Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of Tenderer's schedules, to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores" and from the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of "Stationery" on payment of Annas Eight for each copy.

The depots for which Tenders are invited for Miscellaneous Stores are Ghorepuri, Hubli, and Bangalore, and intending tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms when applying for them. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.

The Company's specification and the conditions under which contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores will be let accompany each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of Miscellaneous Stores from the Storekeeper, Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

The latest date for receiving Tenders, which should be addressed to the Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, at Dharwar, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Stores or Stationery is Monday, the 10th of June 1889.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Acting Agent.

Dharwar, May 1889.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS' STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch :
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs.	800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	,,	800
Do. 20 ,, ,,	,,	200
Lamps for arc lights	,,	60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.

Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.

GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.

Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

BERTRAMS LIMITED.

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.

ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.

F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 21 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents : F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED an English-built brand new Canoe-shaped LANDAU with patent hood

A brand new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Tucker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS, by Watson of Lowestoft.

Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

A pair of Bay Arab Horses, ridden by a lady, perfectly quiet in single and double harness, very showy, fast and young, height about 14-2. Price Rs. 1,000.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS.

MARCKS & CO, LD., receive regular shipments of the above famed pianos for which they have been appointed **SOLE AGENTS** for the last five years.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE

New **TUNING APPARATUS** has rendered these instruments the most PERFECT PIANOFORTES for the severest climate.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Illustrated catalogues showing cash rate and hire purchase rate free on application at

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIQUEURS.

Absinthe.	Creme de Noyeau.
Anisette.	Creme de Moka.
Benedictine.	Curacao, assorted.
Chartreuse, Green.	Eau de Vie Dantzick.
Chartreuse, Yellow.	Eau de Vie Noyeaux.
Cherry Brandy.	Kummel.
Cordial Medoc.	Maraschino de Zara.
Creme de Cacao.	Noyeau, assorted.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
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SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.

"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."

N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY,

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains. for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones, Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties, of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foor annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampert Row, Fort.

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Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction[a]	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly		Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Nimborah	Mirgan (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Sion	Raver		Katipurna
Coorla	Khanapur		Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Burhanpur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Bhandoop	Chandnee	Hula Gate	Koorun
Tannah[a]	Maindwa	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Deewa	Dongergaum	Wangni	Malker
Callian Junction[b]	Bagmar	Narel	Chandoor
	Khundwa[a][b]	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Jawar	Kurjutt[a][b]	Poolgaum	
Titwalla	Beerh	Padesdari	Bygaum
Khadawali	Khandalla	Wurdaht	
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowleea	Powmar
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Khurde	Bheringee	Pulligaum	Kapri
Kussaraha	Hurd[a]	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kzutpoora	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Bailgaum	Sewnee	Poona[b][d]	Barsee Rd
Deolalee B. Siding	Dhanna	Loonee	Mutheh
	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Nassick Rd[a]	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Ktarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Packney
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond[b]	Sholapur[a][c]
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Hoodgee
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Nandgaum[a]	Sohaspore[a][d]		Doodneh
Naidongree	Paparia (for Kartrur		Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Pachmari)	Pomalwaree	Goolburga
Kujgaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Shahabad[a][b][c]
Gaina	Babai	Narzaum	Wadi
Pachora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Mrjee	Bahanee	Mulkapoor	Yedasherry
Mussawuda	Kutwali (for Saugor)	Dhond[b] Borebail	Sydapore
Sisowlee		Nandoora	Road
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Jullumb	Kistna
Bhadli	Kuruk Bali	Sheagaum[a]	Chicksago
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc[a]	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musepetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

W a d w a n[a]	Botad	Chital	Dhora[a][d]
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Janash
City	Kinkavav	Kunkavav	Sorgad
Limdi	Ukoh Junc.	Khakhrat	Shere
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Varod
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadeohi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for coach To
d 30 minutes for Dinner

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M.	6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE &c., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL		1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M.	6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.		

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHIPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the RUNNER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£	330,920
1875		388,156
1888		935,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured in either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,602

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,229	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum street.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY

JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
,, ,, B ,,	,,	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	,,	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	,,	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	,,	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet		0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 5 ; Postage, 6 annas.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

	Per doz. qts.	
DRY SILLERY Silver Foil	Rs.	42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE Gold Foil	,,	47
DRY SOUVERAIN Gold Foil	,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Special Meeting, Corporation, 4 p. m.
Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Children's Service, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th:—Clan Macdonald (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Armenia (s), from Glasgow; Sultan (s), Batoum; Busheer (s), Marmagao; Byculla (s), Rangoon; and Booldana (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Kattiawar Coast, Kurrachee, and Persian Gulf; and Deepdale (s), Port Said.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Busheer entered the dock yesterday and the s.s. Colaba, Oriental, and Elektra left it on Tuesday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Macdonald and Drumfell entered, and the s.s. Kangra left the dock on Tuesday. The s.s. Armenia entered yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 11th May 1889 shows a decrease in the earnings of Rs. 3,19,039.

A VAGRANT.—A European named John Cannon was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A MISSING WOMAN.—A Hindoo woman named Motee, aged 19 years, was reported to the police on Tuesday to be missing from her residence at Sooparibaugh, Parell, on the 12th instant. The woman is said to be of unsound mind.

ACCIDENT.—A tile-turner named Rama Karn, while turning the tiles on the top of a shed at Duncan Road on Tuesday, accidentally fell off the roof and sustained injuries to his head. He is at present under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

SERVICE FOR CHILDREN.—A special service for young people with "Blackboard Sermon," the subject of which will be "Heaven," is to be held at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms this evening at 6 o'clock. The Rev. J. E. Robinson will conduct the service. Parents, friends, and Sunday-school workers are cordially invited.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—The weather is getting rather warm now for hard work to be particularly pleasant, but the Stanley Company are much busier than they were at the commencement of the season. The production of fresh pieces evey evening cannot be accomplished without much hard work and long rehearsals. The week opened with two performances of "The Little Duke." Last night we had "The Mikado," and to-night, as a change from opera, the farcical comedy, "The Private Secretary," is announced to be played.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Upper Colaba respecting the death of Jalloo Lingoo, aged 10 years, the son of a dhoby living at that locality. On Tuesday afternoon deceased with two other lads went down to the Pilot Bunder to bathe. While doing so, deceased happened to get into deep water and was drowning, when the other two lads raised an alarm. A shoemaker named Paroo Nursoo, on hearing the cry of the two lads, went into the sea, but it was not until he had dived several times that the body of the deceased was recovered. A verdict of accidental death by drowning in the sea was recorded.

AN OLD THIEF CAUGHT AGAIN.—Peeroo Mahomed, against whom there appeared a register of seven previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Shewshunker with stealing a gold chain from the residence of Mirza Dost Mahomed at Old Nagpada on Monday last. It was during the absence of the complainant that the thief managed to gain an entrance and carry off the gold chain. The accused, however, did not get away without being observed, and on the matter being reported, the police went after and arrested him with the chain in his possession. Accused on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting his previous convictions, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Tandoo Goonajee and Mahadoo Goonajee were yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Shewshunker with assaulting Suckia Gungaram with sticks about fifteen days ago at Chinch Bunder. The complainant, it appears, meeting the two accused at Chinch Bunder, asked them for an explanation regarding some rude remarks made by them to his brother's wife. An altercation ensued, which ended in the two accused setting upon and belabouring him, one with a stick and the other with an iron rod. After having maltreated the poor fellow to such an extent that he had to be conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and kept there for several days, they made off. The two accused were, however, subsequently arrested by the police. They were convicted and fined Rs. 60 each, or in default to undergo a term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SHIP'S CREW.

At the new Police Court, Esplanade, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, Ismail Ahmed and three other calassees of a native craft were yesterday charged by Inspector Dillon with criminal breach of trust as carriers in disposing of a quantity of sandalwood and saffron, valued at Rs. 12,000, the property of Hunsraj Sewjee. It appears that on or about the 4th April last a cotia laden with sandalwood and saffron in charge of a tindal and the four accused, who formed the crew of the vessel, left Urpi, near Mangalore, for Bombay. On the vessel arriving at Carwar, the tindal of the vessel disposed of a portion of the sandalwood, and then leaving Carwar, the remaining portion of the cargo was disposed of to the tindal of another cotia on its way to Colombo. When the vessel was approaching Goa, one of the calassees, it appears, remonstrated with the tindal of the vessel, and stated that it was his intention to proceed no further with that cotia. The tindal, on hearing this, with the assistance of the four accused, threw the calassee overboard, but he was rescued by a passing steamer and brought to Bombay, when he at once informed the police of what had occurred. On arriving at Vingorla, the tindal purposely got the vessel on a rock and sank her, making a declaration to the port officers there that the crew consisted only of five men, including himself at the time the vessel left the port of Urpi. The four accused came on to Bombay, where Inspector Dillon arrested them. Some of the property disposed of at Carwar has been traced and recovered there. On the application of Mr. Dillon, the Magistrate remanded the case to enable the police to institute further enquiries into the matter.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, auctioneers, put up to sale by public auction yesterday on the premises at Tank Bunder the property of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, now in voluntary liquidation, consisting of land measuring about 32,021 square yards held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from 1st May 1862 for a term of fifty years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of fifty years, with the factories, workshop, and buildings erected thereon at Tank Bunder, and the good-will of the business of the company, as also the machinery, tools, plant, &c. The business of the company has been carried upon the premises for the last fifteen years, and the property possesses a frontage to Bombay harbour and a right to import timber free of Port Trust Bunder fees. The sale yesterday commenced with a bid of one lakh of rupees, which soon rose to Rs. 1,05,000. After about a quarter of an hour, the bid rose to Rs. 1,75,000; after which there was a long pause, and the property was finally bought in at the above amount by the trustees of the debenture-holders.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE JAVERILAL KANYALAL.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE ROBERT ELLIS.

Mr Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE HUSANALI RAJBHAI BORAH.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of an opposing creditor, asked to be allowed to file the grounds of opposition. On Saturday last the learned counsel's client went to file the grounds of opposition at the office of the Clerk of the Court, which, however, he found closed all day. He went again on Monday, but was not allowed to file the grounds without the permission of the court. The application was granted.

RE JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE GHASWALLA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of an opposing creditor, appeared to show cause against a rule *nisi* granted to the insolvent by Mr. Justice Bayley.

His lordship said the matter was not of an urgent nature, and that as the rule had been granted by Mr. Justice Bayley, it had better stand over until after the vacation. The matter was accordingly adjourned till the 12th proximo.

RE SALLA ADUMJEE BORAH.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order and for leave to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE VARRIM HOOSEIN MEMON.

His lordship made absolute a rule *nisi* for a final discharge granted to this insolvent on the 13th March last.

RE NARAYEN VENKAJEE KHOTE.

On the motion of Mr. Mankar, insolvent was granted a month's extension of his interim order and also leave to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Fakir Mahamed Abdool Rahman Sekandur, Narayen Janujee Kamakar and others, Henry Schmid, Dinshaw Ruttonjee Mulla, Sulleman Khamisa Memon, John Henry Clarke, Gulam Hoosein Fuckirmea and another, Narayen Vittoojee Sirapursi and another, Sebastian Manuel Luis, Russoolkhan Hoseinkhan Surti and others, Putlabai, widow of Bhau Balajee Pansuray, and another, Bhapujee Hariba Kowday, Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Surti, Jusub Ebdoola Memon, Tyabjee Hebtoolabhai Mula Borah, *alias* Tyabali Hebtoolabhai Borah, Pranvalabdas Motiram Mehta and another, Adum Valjee Khalki, Thomas Patrick Taylor, Kallianjee Purshotum Lohar, and Bhickoo, woman.

A DEBATE ON CHRISTIANITY.

THE Methodist Church at Grant Road has been the place selected for carrying on a debate on the Christian religion between certain clergymen and some natives. Last Saturday the subject selected was "Is there need for a Saviour?"

Mr. Kalai said the subject had been selected at his suggestion. There was sometimes a divergence of opinion as to what constituted sin. What was considered to be a great sin among Hindus was deemed to be a matter of no moment among Christians. For instance, the Hindus consider it a great sin to strike or to kill a cow or to eat its flesh, while the Christians thought it was no sin whatever. The speaker saw something objectionable if a moral precept was given the shape of a religious behest in a country like India, which was far behind Europe and America in civilisation. Christ among Christians, Mahomed among the Mahomedans, Zoroaster among the Parsees, and Vishvamitter, Ram, Shiva, and others among the Hindus, had all been guardians of the respective religions, and showed what was right and what was wrong. But they could not admit the argument of the Christians that Christ alone was the Saviour of all, and that no sin could be expiated except through Him. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, who died two days ago, was a staunch Hindu, and had devoted a large portion of his life for the public welfare. But could it be said that because he did not believe in Christ, his useful life was spent in vain, and that his spirit must go to an undesirable place? God is omnipresent, just, and merciful; he understands everything, sees everything, and reads the inmost thoughts of men. According to the Christian religion, all thieves, murderers, and robbers will go to heaven if they believed in Christ; and all other men of other religions, however good and noble, will go to another place because they did not believe in Christ! Was this rational? But God is just. He knows what to do, and everything is in His hands.

On the other side, it was urged that there was no force in what the Hindu speaker had said and that he had strayed far afield. Certainly, if a man passed all his life free from sin, there was no need for a Saviour, but where is such a man? Not in this world. All mankind were sinful as the world goes, and there was, therefore, an evident need for a Saviour. Christ, whose whole life was sinless and spotless, was worthy of being such a Saviour of mankind. Sin did not consist merely in lying or stealing, but every departure from the ways of God was a sin. In India a wrong notion prevailed that sin and vice could be washed away by a few virtuous deeds in after-life. A man might spend half his life-time in stealing, but, according to the Hindu notion, he could go to heaven if he spent the rest of it in dispensing charity. This was a wrong notion. The man had committed sin, and he must suffer for it unless he was saved by penitence and Christ.

Towards the close of the proceedings, some dissatisfaction was expressed at certain persons being prevented from speaking, and the meeting then adjourned.

A CLAIM DISMISSED.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Haji Haroon Haji Tayeb claimed a sum of Rs. 690 from Mooljee Hunsraj. Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna appeared for the claimant, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee represented the attaching creditor, Mooljee Hunsraj. Some time in December last the attaching creditor obtained judgment from the Chief Judge against one Joosub for Rs. 690. In execution of this decree, the attaching creditor levied an attachment against a buggy and horse belonging to the executive debtor, Joosub. The claimant in the present case claimed the carriage and the horse by right of purchase and called upon the attaching creditor to show cause why the execution should not be removed. In support of his claim the claimant stated that Joosub was his tenant at a monthly rent of Rs. 50, and that ten months' rent had accrued, but was not paid; that by way of satisfying his claim of rent Joosub sold to him his carriage and horse for Rs. 500. He produced before the court a bill of sale, dated the 4th ultimo, as also a rent note of even date by which Joosub took on hire for Rs. 10 per month the same carriage and horse from the claimant.

It was contended, on behalf of the attaching creditor, that the claim was a spurious one preferred evidently with the object of screening the property from attachment and sale. It appeared from the cross-examination of the claimant that the carriage and horse were not transferred from the name of the debtor to that of the claimant, nor was any mention made in the bill of sale of a claim of rent for ten months. The carriage and horse were still in the possession of the debtor, who continued to keep them in his own stable. It was alleged that the concern was worth about Rs. 1,300. The claimant also stated that he kept no books of account, but that though he had thirty tenants, he relied simply upon his bills of rent; that he handed over ten of such bills to the debtor when he bought the concern. A candidate clerk from the office of Mr. Cama, solicitor, was called by the claimant, and he stated that he had copied out the bill of sale from a draft given to him, and had caused a Parsee to write out the new note.

His Honour, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the claim.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight, on the lower floor of the Bandora House, late Marine Hotel. The Rev. M. B. Fuller will preach. All are cordially invited to attend.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BENGAL.

DROWNED.—On Friday the body of a European, named Thomas Baddie, fireman on board the s. s. City of London, lying at No. 1 Jetty, was found floating off Juggernath Ghat. Inspector Driscoll, on enquiring into the matter, learnt that the deceased went on shore on the 8th instant and returned at night. He retired to sleep in the forecastle head, and was missed the following morning. It is believed that he must have rolled over the side of the vessel. The Coroner and a jury viewed the body on Friday evening.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.—The standing committee of this council has sent round a circular letter to all public bodies in the mofussil suggesting that the next Provincial Conference should meet this year on the 17th, 18th, and 19th October, at the same time asking them if they approve of the dates which are included in the Pooja holidays. The committee have tentatively fixed upon the following subjects to be taken up for discussion by the conference:—The Coolie question, the Excise System, the Police, Sanitation, Local Self-government, Works done under the Road-cess and the Public Works Cess, the Income-tax, Technical Education, Civil Justice, The National Congress.—*Statesman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 4th of May there were 209 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 25·1 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 252 deaths, and the death-rate was 27·9 per thousand. There were 4 deaths from small-pox, 29 from cholera, 62 from fevers, 23 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—5 Non-Asiatics, 5 Mixed Races, 136 Hindus, 60 Mohamedans, and 3 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—"The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 4th May was 209 against 232 and 187 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 7. There were 29 deaths from cholera, against 35 and 14 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 17. There were 4 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 2 in the previous weeks. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 62 and 18, respectively, against 57 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·1 per mille per annum, against 24·6, the mean of the last five years.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—15 casks spindle oil, V Pragjee; 18 packages clocks, Rustomjee Merwanjee.
Clan Buchanan s—36 cases empty sodawater bottles, B S Majoo and Co; 4 packages ink, Bull Bevan and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Star of England s—50 hogsheads ale, C H B Forbes and Co.
City of Carthage s—2 barrels spirits of wine, Phillips and Co.
Hispania s—1 butt whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
City of Edinburgh, s—1 hogshead whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Asia s—4 qr-casks whisky, Thomson and Taylor.
Arabia s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Govino s—51 packages empty soda-water bottles and 3 cases bottling machine, Walter Nutter and Co.
Pekin s—1 cask brandy, Souza and Fernandes.
Rohilla s—10 cases paper, A Abdoolrahim and Co; 20 cases ale and stout, Phipson and Co.
Magdala s—2 drums spirits of wine, T Bhangji.
Peshawar s—5 cases moselle, Phipson and Co.
Peninsular s—30 cases gin, Treacher and Co; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetji Framji; 450 cases brandy, Nowroji Ardaseer and Sons.
Shannon s—2 hogsheads brandy, Souza and Fernandes.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—5 cases gold paper, Byramji Shapoorji; 21 packages paper, A K A Hoosein; 16 packages paper, K Abdoolhoosein.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—22 cases prunes, Aug M Misrabi.
Labourdonnais s—1 case saffron, B and A Hormarji; 3 cases watches, G O Charlie and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—349 boxes window glasses A Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—2,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Clan Buchanan s—100 bales cotton, the Bombay Co, Ld; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 560 cwts cotton flies and 15 bales twist, T Ramdoss; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 252 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 1,513 cwts myrabolams, D Sassoon and Co; 140 bales wool, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Roumania s—5 cases handkerchiefs, Latham, Abercrombie and Co; 444 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee; 25 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 684 cwts myrabolums, S Dossa; 400 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 5 cases Indian curiosities, W and A Graham and Co; 1,513 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co; 650 cwts myrabolums, M Muthuradass; 99 bales gunny rags, J Jan Mahmed; 250 bales wool, G Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Indra s—105 cwts gingelly seed, E Spinner and Co; 10 bales tanned hides, V Essajee; 135 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.
Peninsular s—1 case cigars, Captain A Gwyn; 1 bale tanned hides and 1 bale tanned skins, Owen and Okell; 2 cases peacock feathers, M Hunsraj.
Damascus s—6 cases apparel, W Watson and Co; 4 cwt lac powder, W Poonja and Co; 17 bales untanned hides, W Ganjee; 2 cases nutmegs, 2 cases mace, and 9 cases ramputree, S Cassumbhoy, 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 7 bales tanned skins, P H Abdool Cader; 5 cases bristles, Beier and Katz; 16 bales tanned hides, O H Hassum; 43 cwts dry ginger, G Canjee; 10 cwts gum arabic, M Pairaz; 330 bales cotton, the Bombay Co Ld; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 19 bales tanned, C Essa and Co; 50 bales gunny rags, D Khimjee; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 180 cwts gum arabic, W Ganjee; 45 bales tanned skins, S M S Baboola; 10 cases bristles, C Bhagwandass; 10 bales tanned skins, D Sassoon and Co; 65 cwts cloves, B and A Hormarjee and Co; 225 cwts ginger, M Ganjee.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—294 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee; 2,450 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 120 cwts wheat, C C Jussawalla; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara s—14,138 cwts castorseed, Boyts Craig and Co; 100 bales cotton, the Bombay Co, Ld; 500 packages copra, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Drumfell s—650 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 16,920 cwts wheat, and 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Knight of St. George s—1 bale cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

River Indus s—1,000 cwts linseed, R Luckmidas and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Peveril s—2,029 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 3,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 270 bales cotton, Durst and Co.
Amphitrite s—1,400 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Poseidon s—2,600 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—1,000 cwts myrabolums, E Spinner and Co.
Peveril s—170 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,755 bales cotton, the Bombay Co, Ld; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.
Amphitrite s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Worsley Hall—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1,001 cwts ground nuts, J Fachiri; 150 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.
Strath Clyde s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Othello s—385 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 55 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.
Khalif s—4,241 cwts rapeseed and 650 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

FOR ALEPPY.

Maharaja s—50 bales cotton, V Peraj.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Othello s—20 bales pamda, Volkart and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Othello s—220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharaja s—102 bales cotton, B Hurdayall; 118 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazette of India, Simla, May 11, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Colonel C W Street, M S C, Commissioner in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 11th May, 1889.

Consequent on the retirement of Colonel C W Street with effect from the 11th May, 1889, the following promotions are made in the Burma Commission.

Colonel G A Strover, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be a Commissioner.

Mr. C E Gladstone, C S, Deputy Commissioner 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner 1st Grade.

SANITARY.

APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon Major G Hutcheson, M D, to be Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J Richardson, M B.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Captain W F C C Plowden, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant F J B Campbell, 37th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as officiating Cantonment Magistrates.

POLICE.

The services of Captain H E C Way, 13th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an officiating Commandant in the Military Police in Upper Burma.

With reference to Home Department Notification No. 447, dated 11th October 1888, the services of Mr A H Giles are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th April, 1889.

Lieutenant W. D. Daunt, officiating Squadron Officer (on probation), 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave to Bombay, for four months, to study the Native languages, with effect from the 1st May 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

Army Staff.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 788 of 1888, the tenure of appointment as Colonel on the Staff of Colonel F. Lance, Bengal S. C., reckons from the 19th April, 1889.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Cavalry.

Lieutenant T. D. Leslie, officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, but to continue to serve with the 4th Cavalry during the employment of the regiment in Burma. Dated 12th September, 1888.

4th Infantry—Lieutenant A. W. Leonard, officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, and to be seconded whilst employed with the Military police in Burma. Dated 12th September, 1888.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade-Surgeon J. B. Hamilton, M. D., Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, vice Deputy Surgeon-General P. B. Smith, on sick leave. Dated 26th April, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant William Bernard James, Derbyshire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 5th December 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

G. G. O. No. 348 of 1889, notifying the remand to regimental duty of Conductor W. P. Pickering, Ordnance Department, Bengal, is cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell, C.B, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab (p a), for four months; under Article 631, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, part I.

Deputy Surgeon-General P B Smith, M D, Medical Staff (m c), for six months, under Article 687, Army Regulations, India, vol I, part I.

Surgeon-Major R Jameson, M D, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p a) for 213 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor C J Clarke, Supervisor, first grade, Public Works Department, Bengal (m c), for one year, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor J Franklin, Supervisor, Second Grade, Military Works Department (m c), for one year, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain O C Radford, Bengal S C, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—16th year commenced 16th November, 1888. This cancels the furlough granted to him in G G O No 159 of 1889.

Surgeon P deConceicao, 8th Bengal Infantry, was on leave within Indian limits (m c) from the 1st June to the 9th November, 1888, under rule X of the Regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant-Colonel A S Roberts, General List, Infantry (m c), for five months.

Major J S Biscoe, Bengal S C (m c), for four months.

Captain T H Eyre, Bengal S C (p a), for three months.

Captain A Masters, Bengal S C (u p a), for fourteen days.

Surgeon-Major W E Griffiths (m c), for four months.

Colonel W G Cubitt, V C, D S O, Bengal S C, has been permitted to reside out of India.

MEDALS.

SIKKIM AND HAZARA.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing to the Army that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to approve the grant of the India Medal, with clasps, inscribed "Sikkim, 1888," and "Hazara, 1888," to the troops employed during the operations in Sikkim and in the Black Mountain, respectively.

2. The medal with the clasp for Sikkim will be granted to all the troops that crossed the frontier into Sikkim up to and including the 27th September, 1888.

3. The medal with the clasps for Hazara will be granted to all troops brought on the field service scale of rations between the advance from Oghi on the 3rd October, 1888, and the return to that place on the 9th November, 1888.

4. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to be so good as to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the early submission, in accordance with the regulations, of medal rolls of all officers and soldiers who may be entitled to these decorations.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Shaw, Deputy Examiner, officiated as Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railway, from the afternoon of the 23rd February to the forenoon of the 15th March, 1889.

Addendum—In Public Works Department Notification No 108, dated 2nd April, 1889, after the word "Executive Engineer, 1st Grade," against the name of Mr A J Hughes, add "and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, Supernumerary."

The services of Mr. R A Way, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Delhi-Kalka Railway Company, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th January, 1889.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their appointments in the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr E W P Foster, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal, from 26th March, 1889.

Mr W Willcocks, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from 30th November, 1888.

The services of Mr T Michell, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on Railways in that Presidency.

Mr W H P Sherman, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. pro tem., State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to that under the Government of Madras, for employment on Railways in that Presidency.

The following promotion and rever sion in the Superior Accounts Branch are ordered, with effect from the 29th April, 1889.

English, R A, first Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary.

Rainier, H, from Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary, to Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, temporary.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H M's I M S Lawrence, Commander Paget-Jones, went into dock yesterday about 11 a. m.

THE British s s Deepdale, 1,715 tons, Captain J G Sharp, sailed yesterday for Port Said via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Rangoon with a full cargo of rice.

THE turret ships, Magdala and the Abysinia, have gone over to Hog Island, according to the usual custom for protection against the monsoons.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W J Rule, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE British s s Sultan, 1,775 tons, Captain R Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Batoum with a cargo of 78,111 cases of kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain T W Lewins, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Marmagao with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE Anchor Line steamer Armenia left Liverpool on April 19th, passed Port Said on May 2nd, and arrived in Bombay yesterday, bringing following passengers:—Lieut R D Barne, Mr J R Morgan, Mr J Graham, and Mr J Murray.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed yesterday for Kattywar coast, Kurrachee, and the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Captain W Hougton, Mr Deroza, Dr and Miss R A Malabarwalla, Mr Shaiwak. A Malabarwalla. For Porebunder—Mr S H Cassum and 65 deck passengers from Kurrachee and Persian Gulf Ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2122	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Rumania	2267	Hillcoat	B	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Damascus	2327	Douglas	C	F. Muir & Co.
,, C Buchanan	1921	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Idar	2495	Poland	E	E Bates & Co.
,, Gutenfels	1750	Fares	H	Glade & Co.
,, Strath Clyde	2151	White	K	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Chilka	1450	Tunning	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Werneth Hall	2600	Millard	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, Kt. of St. George	1932	Durant	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Othello	1934	Mandy	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Q	John M. Heyn & Co.
,, C. Macdonald	1716	Cutle	Off Side	F. Muir & Co.
,, Drumfell	156	Chubb		.....
,, Armenia	218	Read		W. & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Peninsular	...	Orman	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Indra	2333	McGill	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Nizam	1605	Creery	3	P. & O. Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2176	Verril	4	E. Bates & Co.
,, Khalif	1475	Nash	6	R. Framjee.
,, Poseidon	2510	Seresa	8	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Amphitrite	2486	Lemesich	11	H. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Arara	2601	Mackinlay	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	Burgess	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Newcomen	332	Hansen	14	Ralli Bros.
,, River Indus	2255	Murray	15	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	C. Macdonald (s)	Rule	Liverpool
15	Armenia (s)	Read	Glasgow, April 13.
	Sultan (s)	Collins	Batoum, April 24.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagao, May 14.
	Byculla (s)	Kendall	Rangoon, May 1.
	Booldana (s)	Cooper	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Arabia (s)	Simpson	K. Coast, Kurrachi, & Persian Gulf.
	Deepdale (s)	Sharp	Port Said.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Drumfell, for Havre.
,, Krishna, for Manvalore.
,, Poseidon, for Trieste, &c.
,, Europe, for Dunkirk.
,, Armenia, for Liverpool, &c.
,, Lycia, for Antwerp.
,, Busheer, for Marmagao, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

May 10.—Steamers Wing Sang and Shahzada, and Ship Thiorva.
May 11.—Steamer Niobe, and Ship County of Peebles.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
12	Fastnets	.....	Bombay.
	Clan Stuarts	.....	Glasgow.
13	Duke of Devonshire	.....	Colombo.
	Umballa	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
11	Bhundara	.....	Negapatam.
	Longhurst	.....	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Jennings, Surgn, Bo, 7th Bo Cavy, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Oswald, Lieut, Ms, 31st M L I, on leave, from Mangalore.
Fenwick, Major, Ms, from 1st M Pioneers, on sick leave, from Hoshungabad.

MAY 15.

Broome, Lieut, B

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FAVORITE INDIAN TEA MIXTURES.—The IMPERIAL FAMILY Mixture and BREAKFAST Mixture, unrivalled for their purity and excellent flavour, at Re 1 and Annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

MONSOON RATES, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month.—GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already notified, will be held here on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p. m.

TRY our new Season's Golden Orange Pekoe at Re. 1-12 per lb., and you will be induced to buy the same Tea always, acknowledged by many to be the best and cheapest.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GLASSWARE to suit everybody at any price. Plain Wine Glasses, from one anna each ; Soda Glasses, from 2 annas each ; also Fern and Star Pattern, at Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SPECIAL "BLACKBOARD" SERVICE, THIS EVENING, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 6 o'clock, for Parents, Friends, and all Sunday-school Workers. SUBJECT—"HEAVEN," by Revd. J. F. ROBINSON.

WANTED, by a young and active Scotchman of long experience and good character, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT SECRETARY or STEWARD in a Club, Hotel, or in a nobleman's establishment. For particulars apply to "W.," Kulbarga, Deccan.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 3rd June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

WANTED—A TEACHER of RUSSIAN.—Address No. 100, care of this office.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

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" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
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THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780,
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs, 25 extra, Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 cases white mulls,
2 " " handkerchiefs,
1 case " jaconets
1 " silk bordered grey dhoties,
3 bales grey shirtings
1 case silk satin
1 bale woolen cloth and flannel.
6 bales table cloth and bed sheets.
2 cases coloured stripes, 9 and 10 yards.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 16, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

A FURTHER payment of about £225,000 in Gold was made into the Bank of England yesterday, and Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 99. Silver remained at 42 3-16d. per oz. ; and Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination at £67¾ and £70½ respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at £109½. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 87¼ ; Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at francs 25·21.

The General Produce Markets remained without further alteration, but Reuter wires that the American Wheat crop has improved under the influence of seasonable weather.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, Surats quiet, after a rather more active day, the total sales having aggregated 8,000 bales including 700 Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions. The day's imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 11 cents was still the rate for ready Mid-Uplands ; but August Futures were 4 points higher, at 10·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports continue heavier than for 1887, though lighter than last year's at the same time ; and the total figures for the three years now give the following comparison :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	4,000	7,000	1,600
Three days' do. ...	8,000	16,000	4,800
Since 1st Sept.' 83 ...	5,422,000	5,308,000	5,150,400

In our local markets, the quiet tone which has lately come over export business in all branches continues, and we have little of importance on any line to chronicle this evening. Cotton has been steady at previous quotations ; but there is little enquiry either from shippers or consumers, and only a moderate business has been transacted, the reported purchases not summing up more than 2,000 bales. Of these, more than half consisted of Bengals at Rs. 192 to Rs. 205, the balance being made up of a few hundred bales of Dharwar at Rs. 288 and smaller parcels of Oojein at Rs. 209 and Wadwan at Rs. 216-26 per candy.

WHEAT.—In sympathy with the news regarding the American crop above referred to, this market has been dull to-day, and business has been upon a very small scale, but prices are not quotably lower.

SEEDS.—Business in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* continues to contract, and the transactions reported to-day have been on a very moderate scale, while in other descriptions there is next to nothing doing. Prices, however, are unchanged all round, and the tone of the market keeps steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,122	bales.
Wheat	38,191	cwt.
Linseed	7,127	"
Rapeseed	9,396	"
Gingelly	1,202	"
Poppyseed	501	"
Ground Nuts	636	"

FREIGHTS, in the languid state of export business, continue dull, and though current rates for ready shipment are generally quoted as before, relets are obtainable for most ports on easier terms. There is little or no enquiry for forward tonnage, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a firmer feeling this morning at last evening's quotations for Bank Demand and three months' sight Credits, and a moderate business was done at hardening rates for the latter, the market closing firm at our quotations, say :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4¼ to 9-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 4-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·73	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak for Money, Fours having been quoted at 99 13-16, which remained the rate till the after part of the day, when it advanced to 99⅞ to 15-16, at which the market closed. For account, 100¼ has been quoted for the 30th instant and 100¼ for the end of June, with buyers on both lines. 104 is still the nominal rate for the other denomination.

SHARES.—There has not been much movement in this market to-day, and the only changes in Mill scrip which we have to record are an advance Rs. 60 in Ripon, at Rs. 1,180 ; of Rs. 5 each in Hindostan and Manockji Petit, at Rs. 825 and Rs. 1,275, respectively ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Queen, at Rs. 875. Mercantile Press shares are Rs. 17½ down, at Rs. 40. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 3,375 ; and the third issue Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 845. A large business has been done lately in the Bombay Flour Mill Company's shares at Rs. 600 to Rs. 605, and there are buyers at the latter figure. Clydesdale Dyeing shares have changed hands at Rs. 455. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1¼ lower, at Rs. 992½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	992½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	6,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	119

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs.	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs.	100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	20	265
Bollary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	265
Broul's Cawapore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	2·0	Rs.	16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs.	20	125
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs.	265	375
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs.	130	1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..			210
Fort Press Co.	1,150	8,500	8,500	Rs.	0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs.	25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs.	45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs.	0	215
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	0	40
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs.	0	435
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs.	0	530
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs.	10	825
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs.	30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bollary.)	500	500	500	Rs.	50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs.	50	425
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs.	120	1,175
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	50	Rs.	25	500
olkart Press	935	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	83
Bom ay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,375
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	845
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	218
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1 335	500	100	Rs. 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	150
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 / 40
M. M. Mody & Co.					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

LESLIE–COTTON—May 15, at All Saints' Church, Bombay, by the Rev A Goldwyer Lewis, Arthur, second son of H M Leslie, to Grace Emily (Milly), only daughter of George Cotton.

COUTINHO—D'SOUZA—May 15, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabool, at 8 a.m., by the Rev. Vicar, M. Faria, Sebastian Coutinho, Merchant, Karachi, to Carmelina, eldest daughter of Mr. Jose Constangio D'Souza, of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DEATHS.

PRESCOTT—May 10, at Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay, Vivien Henry de Riaquiere, the dearly loved son of H W de B and M A Prescott, aged 7 months and 15 days.

CAMA—May 15, at Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, Bachoobai, wife of Pestonji Framji Cama and daughter of Hormusti Cursetji Jassawalla. Her funeral will take place at 7 a.m. at her residence.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUTCHINSON—May 8, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major J B Hutchinson, Deputy Commissioner, Multan, of a daughter.

PRIMROSE—May 6, at Mercara, the wife of Alexander Primrose, Esq. of a son.

ROBINSON—May 5, at Kalimpong, the wife of Spencer Robinson, of a son.

SPROULL—May 4, at Jellalpore Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of H C Sproull, of a daughter.

WOODYATT—May 4, at Almora, the wife of N G Woodyatt, 1st Ba 3rd Goorkhas, of a daughter (still-born).

DEATHS.

ANTRAM—May 10, at 21, Lower Circular Road, Emily Isabel, second daughter of A B Antram, aged 10.

SPROULL—May 5, at Jellalpore Tea Estate, Cachar, the infant daughter of H C Sproull.

SINNOTT—May 12, at Perambore, from child-birth, Ellen Agnes, the dearly beloved wife of Serjt Major J Sinnott, M R Vols, aged 26 years and 1 month.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1889.

THE recently issued Report of the University of Madras has greatly depressed the spirits of those interested in the future of the higher education in the Southern Presidency. The year appears to have been peculiary unfortunate, the percentage of failures in the Matriculation and the P. A. examinations being very discouraging, notwithstanding some kindly intervention to temper the severity of the examiners. Seven fellows have resigned their position, and no new men have been found to take their place, none being either recommended or appointed to the Senate. This is bad enough, but it is asserted that "the pulse of the alumni is low ;" "a prostration of energy is perceptible," due in equal proportions to the nature of the examinations and "the keen competition for bread amongst school-masters and book-makers." What the book-makers are specially answerable for is not stated ; but there is no disposition on the part of the University to deal with this or any other influence working against light. The lethargy of the academic authorities is the subject of complaint, and it is asserted that the public has lost confidence, not only in the way the examinations are conducted, but in the results of these examinations, as a test of the moral and intellectual soundness of those who are examined. The blame is placed on the shoulders of those who select the examiners ; these owe their position, it is asserted, to influence and interest, and not to experience or proficiency in the subjects in which they examine. It is spitefully added that what is aimed at is to pass a percentage of the candidates, not to pass the more deserving. This philippic appears in the *Hindu*, a Madras paper, conducted with considerable ability and independence, and it would scarcely be fair to suppose that the writer was one of the candidates who was excluded from the favoured few who constituted "the percentage" of the passed. But all this is but the preamble to an indictment delivered in very good English on the whole system of forcing upon Indian youths English educational methods drawn up which are arraigned as quite unadapted to the oriental mind and temperament. The institutions which have a robust and prosperous growth in Europe, it is affirmed, can only have a diseased and languid life in India. This statement should make Lord Macaulay turn in his grave ; yet the brilliant rhetorician who looked forward to the Europeanising of the native mind by English education—precisely as the sanguine Dr. Duff calculated upon converting Hindustan to Christianity by educating the Brahmans in High Schools and Colleges—might have foreseen that there was some room for doubt whether the seed which is sown on unaccustomed soil will always produce the kind of harvest that is desired. What would Macaulay have predicted of an endeavour to replace English education and the English language—not indeed by a culture and a language from the other side of the globe—but say from Germany ? Or France ? Or Italy ? It is certainly startling to find native thinkers—active reformers, perfect masters of Macaulay's English style—giving spontaneous utterance to the very opinion arrived at by M. James Darmesteter last year in his *Lettres sur l'Inde*. The knowledge obtained at the Indian Universities, wrote the Frenchman, is superficial ; the European formulas which they acquire are empty enough in Europe, where they are not supplemented by the rough teaching of the hard realities of European life and thought, but in India, where they are the symbol of an exotic civilization they create *une classe immense des déclassés*. Judgment is pronounced by the Madras writer with equal decision ; "the mind of the docile youth is inoculated with the poison of examination ; the answer papers indicate a state of mental dyspepsia in our young men. There is in them little love of knowledge for its own sake, less capacity for self-exertion, and a positive aversion for accurate and plain thinking." If this be true of the educated youth of the Madras Presidency, how far does it apply to the other Presidencies ? Can anything of the kind be said of those who pass through the educational mill on this side of India ? The methods of the missionaries are being just now subjected to a vigorous scrutiny. Dr. Duff's plan of campaign, adopted after six weeks' experience of the country and carried on ever since with hearty and unanimous belief in the efficiency of its adaptation of means to ends, is at last rudely questioned, and there is some danger of a violent reaction in favour of other methods hitherto regarded as beneath attention. The application of the critical spirit, the tendency of the age to judge of everything rigorously by results, will inevitably be applied to the system of giving the youth of India a European education through the medium of a European language—a language no longer taught as a rule by Englishmen, but by Anglicised Orientals, to whom its accents are still a little strange. There is here sufficient to claim the attention of observers. We have pointed out on a former occasion how unwise was the departure from the original intention to make the study of the vernacular languages part of the curriculum of the higher education, so as to enable Western ideas to reach the heart and mind of the population at large. No one can consider the step wholly justified by the result when in Madras we find a writer summing up the result of the University teaching in that Presidency as fatal to the mental and moral qualities of the alumni. The writer thus explains the source of the disappointment so bitterly experienced :—"The truth is, exotic institutions are transplanted into India, without making allowances for the essential differences in the conditions of the society into which they are introduced. The system of middle class education, by which boys are compelled to acquire ideas on various subjects through books written in a foreign language, which they are unable to interpret, coupled with too many examinations, lead to cram, involve a great deal of labour to the teacher and the taught, and produce results unfavourable to the future progress of the students, and insignificantly small for the expenditure of time and trouble." After all is there anything in this destructive criticism that will surprise those who have signed the protest, which recently appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, against the evil effects attributed in England to the system of education which is the outcome of the competitive examinations ? The practical question is, what can be done to improve matters without diminishing or endangering the benefits derived from the labour and thought of years.

THE announcement that the Cabinet is carefully examining the alternative of appointing a member of the Royal Family Viceroy of Ireland or of abolishing the Viceroyalty, shows that it is at length beginning to be realized that Mr. Balfour's name is not the last word in the Irish difficulty. Lord Londonderry consented to remain for two years in the embarrassing position of a cypher behind the Chief Secretary, but he only did so in consideration of the Garter which he coveted. Having retained office for two years, residing for the greater part of the time in England, he now finds that the climate of Dublin is prejudicial to his wife's health, and he asks to be relieved. The difficulty of finding another nobleman who will be willing to lend his name as Viceroy, while all authority is in the hands of a not very popular Chief Secretary, busy in utilising the position to advertise his claims to lead the House of Commons as his uncle leads the House of Lords, would under any circumstances be very great. But the notoriety of the fact that even the invertebrate Marquis of Londonderry found such a position not only irksome but intolerable, must render the acceptance of the office by any nobleman of political weight very unlikely. Under such circumstances there is scarcely any practical alternative but that which the Ministry are actively engaged in "examining." The proposal to appoint a member of the Royal Family to the Irish Viceroyalty is not now heard for the first time. Every few years some such proposal has been broached, discussed, and laid aside. When Her Majesty's third son was given an Irish name and an Irish title, the political prophets of the London press foresaw in that graceful compliment to Ireland the germ of a closer and more intimate connection between the Royal Family and the Sister Isle. The hope that a Royal Viceroy, with a Court in Dublin, would satisfy Irish aspirations found expression in many quarters. But the dream has never taken a place in practical politics. The exigencies of the Unionist Alliance have now apparently resuscitated the idea, but its realisation is not altogether easy, as neither the Prince of Wales, nor the Duke of Edinburgh, nor the Duke of Connaught could be spared for the position. Nor would it be politically expedient that any member of the Royal Family should be personally identified with the measures of repression with which Mr. Balfour's name is associated under the present Ministry, as was that of Mr. Forster with Mr. Gladstone's administration in 1880. When Lord Spencer succeeded Earl Cowper in the Viceroyalty, Mr. Forster had to go ; Mr. Balfour must retire if a Prince of the Blood becomes the Queen's representative in Ireland, for it would be impossible that a Prince-Viceroy could efface himself and entrust the administration to an irresponsible Chief Secretary with a reputation to make. A Prince standing on the steps of the throne could not play second fiddle to the Prime Minister's nephew. Representing the Sovereign, and as such having the foremost place in the country, he could not subordinate such a position to the political necessities of the hour. These aspects of the problem will come once more into prominence as the "examination" proceeds and the proposal will sleep for another space. The proposal to abolish the Viceroyalty has also been heard before ; but it has never come to anything. The Duke of Wellington, when a motion to abolish the Viceroyalty was introduced in the House of Lords, pointed out that the removal of the Lord Lieutenant would leave the Lord Mayor of Dublin in the most prominent position in Ireland ; mere Government subordinates would have no weight whatever with the public ; being regarded as mere interlopers and tax-gatherers, no one would pay any attention to them. The speech in which the Iron Duke drew attention to this aspect of the case was fatal to the motion to abolish the office. That proposal is now spoken as an alternative to that of installing one of the Royal Princes in Dublin for appearances only—it cannot be seriously entertained. There have not been wanting, however, indications that in influential circles the expectation prevails that something may be done to bring about a better state of things in Ireland by utilising the personal popularity of the members of the Royal Family. A Unionist paper gave currency a month since to the statement that the Prince of Wales was desirous of meeting Mr. Parnell, and it was also hinted that only considerations of an official character prevented His Royal Highness from carrying out his intention of going to hear Sir Charles Russell's peroration. These were obviously feelers put out to test public opinion.

THE history of the East is no longer a mere array of isolated and disconnected records ; it has assumed a regular and concrete form. So at least it is claimed by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, who writes enthusiastically to the *Manchester Guardian* concerning the deciphering of the strange hieroglyphics and cuneiform characters on the three hundred tablets which were found in 1887 at Tel-el-Amarna, the site of the heretic city which Amenophis IV. built after his adoption of the new creed of the worship of the solar disc. Even the story of the removal of the capital is recorded on these tablets, which Mr. Boscawen appropriately describes as a veritable *Blue-book*. They contain the letters, despatches, and documents which represent the diplomacy of thirty-four centuries ago. Among them are despatches addressed to Amenophis III. and IV. by the rulers of the land of Mittani. There is a private letter from Burra-buryas, King of Babylonia, to his Egyptian brother, and despatches from Egyptian consuls in Syria, Phœnicia, and other regions of Western Asia. In all the poetic wealth of language which characterises Egyptian records we are told the story of one of the most important events in the history of that country. Thothmes III., it is related, during one of his expeditions into the East, met and married a young Asiatic princess, the daughter of Tushratta, the King of Mittani. He therefore addresses Amenophis III. in his letters as 'the great King, the King of Egypt, my brother, my son-in-law, who loves me and whom I love.' The foreign Queen once installed in Egypt—connected with the royal line, a heretic in religion—soon made her influence felt at the Court. Her Asiatic relatives flocked to the Court ; foreign words, customs, and religious ceremonies were introduced, and the Court treated with disdain the proud priests of the Theban Amen. This revolution reached a culminating point on the death of Amenophis III. The Court at once abandoned the old capital and adjourned to a new city dedicated to the god of the solar disc under the name of Atru." Here is the clue to the foundation of that city and to the rise of Tel-el-Amarna, the centre of intercourse with Western lands, which these tablets minutely describe. The Court, it is shown, had agents in every city throughout Syria. The florid language in which the despatches are couched differs but little from that still in vogue in Eastern countries. Here are samples :—"To the King, my lord, who has made me as a son to his father, I come, and nine times and seven times I bow down." "To the King, my Sun-God," "King, my lord, my Sun-God, who is from the God of day." "O King of the mighty and wise day, King, my lord, I, the servant of thy justice, have been ill. Against me came affliction and to the sons of thy holy servant it approached." Mr. Boscawen's estimate of the tablets is not exaggerated ; much that was enveloped in mystery is laid bare. The extraordinary internal economy of ancient Egypt is revealed, and the intrigues, the Court influences which produced the wars of Amenophis III. in Syria, and the struggles between the Babylonian and Assyrian powers are told in indisputable words. The deciphering of these wonderful clay documents has more than repaid the onerous self-imposed labour of their interpreters, and testifies to the value of modern research conducted by the Society of Biblical Archæology and its secretary, Mr. Rylands, whose indomitable energy has been rewarded beyond his most sanguine expectations.

THE scheme for having a Parsi General Hospital has now been seriously taken in hand. A meeting of the leading members of the community was held yesterday afternoon at the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presiding. Resolutions were passed appointing a general committee and a small executive body of working members, upon whom will chiefly devolve the duty of collecting subscriptions. The chairman, in recommending the project to the meeting, said that no less than forty lakhs of rupees had been subscribed by the Parsis during the last three years towards various charities of a catholic nature, and he was sure that his co-religionists would come forward with equal liberality to aid an institution which was intended specially for their own poor. The chairman paid a well-deserved compliment to Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, who has started the scheme, and who has been working heart and soul to make it a success. He added that the Parsis did not willingly go to hospitals which were open to all classes, but that they would not fail to avail themselves of a separate hospital where their social and religious sentiments would be respected. Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban then, in giving a brief history of the scheme which was started about two months ago, expressed his satisfaction that it had met with the cordial approval of the Parsi community. A sum of Rs. 27,000 has been subscribed in a few weeks towards the fund, Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck and family contributing Rs. 25,000. Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, in proposing the appointment of a working committee, observed that the most valuable part of their work would be to bring in subscriptions. The proposition was carried unanimously.

IT is reported from Bhamo, where General Wolseley arrived on Tuesday, that the main trade route to China has been almost entirely closed by the Kachins of Kon Lusa. The Chinese have in consequence carried back into Bhamo within the last few days 2,000 bales of cotton. The Mogoung trade on the contrary is reported to be brisk, and large quantities of india-rubber and jade have been sent down.

THE Commissioner of Police, acting under instructions from Government, has issued a circular to booksellers in Bombay, warning them against offering for sale translations of French works containing obscene or indecent passages. The circular reminds them of the fines inflicted upon Mr. Vizetelly for the publication of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHURCH QUESTION IN WALES.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The motion of Mr. L. L. Dillwyn, member for Swansea Town, for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales, was rejected in the House of Commons last night by 284 against 231 votes.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

The motion of Mr. J. A. Picton, member for Leicester, for the abolition of the duty on tea was rejected by 215 against 120 votes.

THE NAVAL DEFENCE BILL.

The Naval Defence Bill has passed through Committee in the Commons.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY ON THE STRIKE.

BERLIN, MAY 14.

The mining strikes still continue, and three thousand miners in the Breslau district have now joined the movement.

The Emperor William received a deputation of Dortmund miners to-day, and in addressing them said that if on enquiry it was proved that the present strike of miners was the outcome of socialism drastic measures would be adopted for its suppression. His Majesty urged the men to resume work.

LARGE ISSUE OF RUSSIAN RAILWAY BONDS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 13.

Russian Railway Bonds to the extent of three hundred and ten million five hundred thousand gold roubles for conversion purposes have been issued.

THE TOUR OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia has crossed the Russian frontier.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, passed here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 15-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	87⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	67½
4½ per cent. „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	109½
Bar Silver	42 3-16

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(MAY 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted. Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier. Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Suakin-Jedda interrupted for repairs. Communication with the Hedjaz and Yemen interrupted.

Teheran-Amoor route to China interrupted near Blagonwestschensk.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 14.

10 p.m.	83·4

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	86·9
2 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	88·7

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 15.—Pressure has decreased over the central parts of Northern India and of the peninsula as well as over the extreme south of the peninsula and the greater part of Burma and has increased elsewhere, but quickly in Bengal, the Punjab, and Sind. The depressions lying over Sind, Bengal, and near Negapatam yesterday are still shown, but on the whole is less marked. Winds are unchanged in direction, but less strong in Bengal and Sind. Temperature has fallen generally, but is still slightly excessive, except in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Guzerat. Rain has fallen generally in Upper Burma, Lower Bengal, Assam, Malabar, and Mysore. Weather is very cloudy in Bengal, and rather cloudy in the peninsula.

THE fifth member to be appointed to the Kashmir Council, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, will probably be Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mohiud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, now in charge of the Mianwali sub-division of the Bannu district. This officer is well known for his great executive capacity, and has always been most favourably noticed by the officers under whom he has served in nearly all divisions of the Punjab. Besides ability, he possesses excellent manners and much natural tact, and should therefore be very warmly received by his colleagues. This selection should satisfy the Muhammadan population of Kashmir that their interests will receive the special attention and consideration of the new Council.

COURT CHAPLAIN STOCKER'S organ, the *Kreuzzeitung*, confirms the statement that the Jew-baiting Court Chaplain has at last been compelled by his superiors to forego the pleasures of political agitation from platforms.

LAST year's production of beer in Austria-Hungary and Bosnia amounted to 275,000,000 gallons, or 4,000,000 gallons less than in 1887. The exports were 1,120,000 gallons, being an increase of 200,000 gallons. Both in production and export the Bohemian breweries at Pilsen lead the way.

THE Bishop of Cremona, Monsignor Bonomelli, has publicly avowed himself to be the author of the article which recently appeared in the *Rassegna Nazionale*, entitled "Rome, Italy, and the Reality of Things," and seeking to demonstrate the impossibility of a restoration of the temporal power. The bishop has now expressed to the Pope his regret at the publication of the article, which was censured by His Holiness.

THE Government of Western Australia has come to definite terms with the promoters of the gigantic railway project for the construction of a line from Eucla to connect with the western Australian system, a distance of 800 miles, which, when completed, will bring into railway communication Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. It is expected that the work will occupy ten year.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent writes:—Professor Arminius Vambery, who is perhaps more disliked in Russia than any other living foreigner, owing to his views regarding that Power's Central Asian projects, arrived in England two days ago, and was the recipient of a great honour. The Queen is now at Sandringham. As soon as Mr. Vambery reached his hotel he found a most flattering invitation by telegraph from the Prince of Wales, asking him to his Norfolk seat. Of course, the great anti-Russian at once accepted, thrusting aside all other engagements which he had made. I fancy the worthy Professor will be very welcome—his manners are so courtly, his ways of ingratiating himself with those with whom he is brought into contact being remarkable and such as monarchs love. The lively, pleasant, old man will not hold himself erect for five minutes once he has passed the entrance of Sandringham Hall. Complacency and compliments will make his spine like unto india-rubber. His manner might, in a less distinguished man, be denominated "gushing." With Professor Vambery, of course, it is something very different. Those who have spent any time in his company are not likely to forget the way in which he shakes hands. Your right palm is taken between his, and is not vulgarly squeezed—very far indeed from that. It is, if I may use the term without being misunderstood, shampooed in the gentlest manner possible and most agreeably; the agreeableness is added to by the Professor's speaking countenance and mostly kindly eyes. He greets you with his whole nature, and does his best to make you believe that the entire course of his life has been shaped with a view to meeting you and talking with you. Of course, Professor Vambery will not be so effusive with the Royalties in whose society he is basking, but his versatility is such that I doubt not his society will be as acceptable to Queen, Prince, and Princess as it is to humbler mortals. The Professor's special views on Central Asian topics will probably be discreetly kept in the background: with the sister of the Czarina as his hostess, a denunciation of the Divine Figure of the North and his supposed designs on India would not be in keeping at Sandringham.

Colonel Osborn's death the day after Good Friday was alike unexpected and needless. By needless I mean the decease might have been averted. It was not wise, even for so good a tennis-player as the Colonel was, for him to match himself against the Champion of England and do his best to win. This was what Colonel Osborn—his constitution affected by his long Indian residence—did, and he paid the penalty with his life. Ten years or more ago the gallant Colonel was almost a personage in India. A servant of the State, he did not approve of the course which the head of the State was taking, and said so in language which could not be mistaken. One of your Calcutta contemporaries was the recipient of his dissatisfaction with Lord Lytton's Afghan policy in particular and his frontier policy in general, and I doubt not has already told the whole interesting story of Colonel Osborn's retirement from the Service. The *Times* honoured the Colonel with a fairly lengthy obituary notice, which, however, was strictly confined to his military services and was evidently written by one who knew nothing of the unique position Colonel Osborn occupied for some time in India.

Mr. John Macdonald, on the other hand, in the *Echo*, has borne testimony to the excellent journalistic proclivities which Col. Osborn possessed, particularly as exhibited in the pages of the *Observer*, a defunct Calcutta weekly, which was, perhaps, the best paper of its kind ever known east of Rome. Well-edited, smartly-written, and excellently-finished, it was said to be a thorn in the side of Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I have by me as I write a cutting from its pages in which Tennyson's poem, St. Simon Stylites, is nearly perfectly parodied, Sir George being represented as sitting on the top of the column bewailing his sins of temper and temperament and setting forth the manner in which he was misunderstood of gods and men. Soon after his return, while the Afghan question was burning and the famines of ten years ago were fresh, Colonel Osborn found a place in the *Fortnightly* and *Contemporary Reviews*. Latterly, however, the *Scotsman* has been the scene of his journalistic labours, particularly since he became a Unionist. Although a fierce hater of Indian bureaucracy and greatly opposed to the present mode of ruling ex-India, Colonel Osborn—with the exception of a little interest shown when the delegates visited England in 1885—took no part in Indian reform movements in this country. He held himself aloof from all agitation as if he were soured at the early termination of his Indian career.

JOTTINGS FROM SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT).

SURAT, MAY 13.

SIR THEODORE HOPE, whose connection with this city is so well known, has, according to his usual liberality, remitted a handsome donation of Rs. 1,500, through R. B. Jugjiwandass Khusaldass, to the Relief Fund, and Miss E. A. Manning, hon. secretary of the National Indian Association, who was in our midst only a short while ago, has kindly remitted a sum of £5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridass, who has returned to Surat for the benefit of his health, has subscribed Rs. 3,000 to the funds. Many of our *Shettias*, *Rao* and *Khan Bahadurs*, and others may well take a lesson from this and unstring their purses in a general manner.

It is commonly said that when miseries come they come not singly, but in battalions, and Surat is practically experiencing this. The disastrous fire of the 6th April is hardly over when the visitation of cholera in different parts of the city has again returned. Among the numerous victims claimed by cholera was Bai Shri Chandaberi, the only daughter of Goswami Shri Maganlalji Maharaj, the head of Vaishnavs, and brother of the late lamented Jadunathji Maharaj. This has caused general regret in the Hindu community. Nearly six or seven men died of cholera in the Maharaja's temple. The blind shastri's only son, Mr. Ganesh Balwant Sahstrabuddhe, B. A., who graduated last December, died of cholera on the 8th instant within an hour. The Municipality is taking the necessary precautions, but it is very desirable to appoint special officers for the purpose, who should visit every lane, whether small or large, and see that the rules of sanitation are observed as far as practicable.

The annual general meeting of the local Municipality was held last Friday, when Mr. Crawley-Boevey occupied the chair. After the budget was passed, the report of the road improvement and other committees was placed before the President. In the absence of Rao Saheb Kalabhai Lallubhai, Rao Saheb Ishwardass Store explained the subject to those present. The Managing Committee was empowered to grant permission to people to build new houses according to certain regulations which have been laid down.

The market scheme has fallen to the ground for the present. It is true the condition of neither people nor municipality is such as to render the building of a market which would be worthy of the name feasible for the present.

THE GORAI ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public concerned cannot but feel gratified at the interest taken in their welfare by the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, who was so good as to go out to Gorai to inspect the road there. Mr. Little was accompanied by the Executive Engineer of the district; but as the visit was unexpected, the inhabitants were too late to form a deputation to wait upon those authorities in connection with that road communication. Mr. Little was conducted up to the Mondoru Hill, but had he proceeded to the terminus of the road, I think he would have seen that the road (a few yards from one spot the party turned back) was in a far more disgraceful and dangerous condition. I am glad to learn, however, that Mr. Little has directed the filling in of the cavities which not only disfigure the road, but which are a danger alike to vehicles and pedestrians. —Yours, &c.,

May 15. ONE INTERESTED.

BARODA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 14.

THE heat here is something terrific this year owing to the scanty fall of rain last year and the soil consequently not having been sufficiently moistened. We fully anticipated this trying weather. On Wednesday last the heat was so intense that hundreds of flying-foxes dropped dead. A similar thing occurred in Mulharao's regime, when tanks were dragged by fishing nets and all the dead birds taken out.

Now for the water famine. You will remember my having agitated the question of bringing the Navlakhee water in pipes when the scarcity was much felt in February last. Had this been promptly attended to, I am positive many evils would have been averted. "A stitch in time generally saves nine." The majority of the *jhirras* sunk in the Sursagur Tank are lying dry. Why the *pukka* trough is constructed in the middle of the tank to get the Navlakhee water is beyond my comprehension. Of what use will that structure be during the rains when the tank is brimming with water. For the last two days Navlakhee water is brought in the trough, and the Hindus, without any prohibition, freely take water for drinking purposes. I would like to know why Mahomedans are excluded from taking water. If caste distinction was to have been observed, two troughs ought to have been constructed. Why should not Mahomedans share the benefit of getting pure drinking water? In justice to this community immediate measures should be adopted to mitigate their wants. The good and wholesome water of Bhow Scindia's well in the Chimmon Baugh should also be utilized and taken in pipes to those parts where the want is much felt. The trough constructed in the middle of the Sursagur Tank is nothing but a trial to those people who have to trudge from a distance. Troughs of moderate dimensions ought to have been constructed in different localities and water taken there for the convenience of all. Khunderao the Magnificent is daily thought of by all Baroda.

Naib Surnobut Basti Singh Dunia Singh Chanhan, Acting Commandant, H. H. the Gaekwar's 4th Battalion, was suspended on the 10th instant for failing to act in accordance with the order laid down in the Government order-book, which was to the effect that "tattoo (last post) will be sounded by all arms at 9-30 p.m. and roll-call to be taken at that hour until further orders." (Vide Army Regulations, Volume II, Part I, paragraph 1178.) Naib Surnobut Basti Singh alleges to have warned the Subedar Major to give effect to the order, but that he failed to comply with it. Naib Surnobut Basti Singh himself, it is stated, failed to render a satisfactory explanation regarding the serious disregard of the Government order, and there appeared no better course in the military line but to have suspended him.

Of late there have been several complaints of insubordination in the Military Department, and it is much to be regretted that the higher authorities do not even attempt to institute rigid enquiries and bring offenders to justice. The Baroda Army is under the government of a Discipline Act passed by H. H. the Gaekwar, then why should not officers of the ranks of lieutenants and captains be proceeded against according to law?

The commissioned officers of the Moti Khas Cavalry seem to have been thrown into a ferment, for it would appear that in the columns of a vernacular *Hebdomadal* of this city, a paragraph appeared notifying that the officers and men of the above corps have taken up rooms near a well close to the lines and that they create disturbances with the outside men and women promiscuously when they come to draw water. This allegation is altogether groundless, and I believe the officers of the above corps intend taking legal proceedings against the manager of the vernacular journal in one of the State civil courts.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question whether officers holding commissions in Her Majesty's service and covenanted and uncovenanted civilians filling positions in the Government service, in virtue of which they are admitted into the best society, are justified in proceeding to and from Europe as second class passengers in the P. and O. steamers, seems to call for attention before the practice, which now prevails to some extent, becomes too common to be checked. The P. and O. Company certainly have greatly improved the accommodation which they provide for their second class passengers of late, still it is necessary to remember that a long-standing military rule exists prohibiting officers from holding social intercourse with non-commissioned officers and soldiers. According to the same rule, a non-commissioned officer is not only prohibited from holding free intercourse with a private, but cannot appear in his company in public or even walk in his company. Not many years ago a case occurred in this Presidency in which a commissioned officer, himself a baronet, was tried by court-martial for associating freely with a conductor subordinate to him when they were alone on detachment duty on a desolate island. Under these circumstances it was to be considered whether the improved accommodation provided for second-class passengers on board the P. and O. ships and the depreciated rupee can be considered sufficient justification for disregarding the rules long in operation respecting social intercourse between the classes by allowing those in the position of officers and gentlemen to be thrown into constant intercourse with their subordinates for three or four weeks together, to the extent at any rate of sharing the same cabins with them and sitting alongside of them daily at their meals.

If this be permitted in the case of an impecunious officer, then why should not he join the serjeants' mess on shore when the state of his finances falls so low that he cannot afford to pay the messing and other charges for which as a member of his brother-officers' mess he becomes liable? He surely should be able to associate with the same class of people on shore as afloat. In the Royal Navy they are very particular in this respect. It may be urged that it is often necessary for the health of officers to proceed to England when they cannot afford to pay for a first-class passage by P. & O. steamers, but there are plenty of other lines by which first-class passages can be obtained at very nearly as cheap rates as second class passages by the P. & O. vessels, and, as a rule, to which exceptions are evidently found, second class people prefer travelling in the company of people of their own social grade. It is highly improbable that military and civil subordinates would pay the money charged for any first class passage, when they could obtain a second class passage in the same ship at a much lower rate.

Recently the humiliating spectacle was witnessed of seeing officers travelling second class by a P. & O. steamer march in with their fellow-passengers to attend divine service on the quarter-deck of the steamer, which they were required to leave immediately the service was over. Such a state of things should not exist, and an officer and gentleman, however willingly he may do so, should not be allowed to ignore his position any more on board ship than on land. No doubt, it is hard for many to find the money required for a trip home, but it happens too often that officers will live in grand style, entertaining their friends and driving about in their carriages at their station, while they are thus spending the money lavishly and unnecessarily, which should be laid by for going home when they require to do so in a way suitable to their position in society. If Government would arrange with the P. and O. Company to allow all officers under field rank first-class passages at certain stated intervals at second-class rates much of the difficulty would be overcome, and in view of the maintenance of the dignity of their officers such an arrangement would seem very desirable.—Yours, &c., C. O.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

ACCIDENT TO MR. SPENCER.

A JAMALPUR telegram of Sunday last reports an accident which happened to Mr. Percival Spencer the previous day. It says:—

At five minutes past six yesterday evening Mr. Percival Spencer made an ascent from the centre of the race-course here. He went up in his balloon "Empress of India." A slight breeze from the west carried the balloon towards the hills which skirt the race-course, and when at an altitude of about two thousand feet above the hills Mr. Spencer dropped by means of his parachute. He alighted on the top of a hill ridge where the ground, rocky and uneven, caused him to fall. His head was cut and he received a severe shaking, but otherwise the injuries are not serious. From the time the balloon was let go to the time Mr. Spencer reached the ground was exactly four minutes, and it is thought that had the balloon been properly inflated he would have ascended and alighted within the enclosure on the course. Numbers of visitors came from out-stations by special and ordinary trains to witness the exhibition. Mr. Spencer passed a quiet night, and is reported to be recovering from the shock received by his fall.

SIR MAXWELL MELVILL MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following letter has been addressed to the members of the committee of Sir M. Melvill Memorial Fund:—

Gentlemen,—I think we can now hardly expect any additions to the Melvill Memorial Fund, and I propose, with the sanction of the committee, to announce that the fund will be closed, say, by the end of June, which will give ample time to any gentlemen who may have inadvertently failed to subscribe to pay in their contributions. We have a total balance of Rs. 7,000 standing to the credit of the fund. The committee has now to consider how the money is to be applied to the purpose for which it has been raised. The resolution, in pursuance of which the fund was raised, requires that the subscribers at large should be consulted about the application of it. I propose accordingly that a general meeting should be called of all subscribers on an early day after the May vacation. But it will be advisable for the committee to agree on some recommendation to be made to the subscribers, if such agreement is possible. The proposals which to my knowledge have been put forward are these:—One is to hand over the fund to the University of Bombay for founding a prize in connection with the study of Law and Jurisprudence. Another is to use the money in connection with some of the institutions for relieving human distress and suffering, such as the hospitals for women, &c. A third proposal is to spend a part of the sum collected on an oil-painting of Sir M. Melvill to be placed on the High Court or some similar place. If the members of the committee can agree among themselves upon these proposals, it is probable that the subscribers at large will accept their opinion, and, in any event, it will be easier to get a resolution of the subscribers passed without much difficulty.

If the members of the committee will let me know their views on these proposals, I shall, in consultation with Sir C. Sargent, arrange for a meeting of the committee if there is much conflict of opinion, or a general meeting of the subscribers, if the members are unanimous.—Yours, &c.,

K. T. TELANG.

SURVEY OF THE SUNDERBUNS.

A SHORT time ago the agents of the Inland Rivers Steamer Companies, after consultation among themselves, decided on despatching a survey party to the Sunderbuns, having for its object the discovery, if possible, of a safer and more navigable passage for their vessels than those now used. The party, which consisted of some of the oldest and most experienced river steamer commanders, started from Calcutta on the 16th March last in the steamer Gowhatty, and returned, after a thorough examination of the numerous creeks and channels, in about a fortnight, with the results of their investigations. Although they did not succeed in discovering the prime object of their search, they were enabled to take numerous notes, which have been collated, and which form the subject of an interesting report. Many of the creeks they steamed up opened auspiciously with good entrances and keep water but after proceeding various distances, navigation became impracticable, owing to shallow water, narrowness of the channel, or obstructions caused by overhanging trees and snags. Several of the creeks had for these reasons to be abandoned almost as soon as entered; but the Gowhatty was able to travel the entire route into the Jaboona from the Roymungo through the Ballatera river, although at times she experienced difficulties. This route, if adopted, would probably result in a saving of time and fuel, as it would obviate the necessity of going up the Attara Banka and two long reaches down the Jaboona into the Feringy Keall. The party was specially commissioned to try and find out an alternative route for use in place of the dangerous Augeria Creek and the Ada Shae. This they were not able to do, for some of the channels which might be taken instead would be impassable save in the N. E. monsoons, and the narrowness of the river at some points would render its navigation rather dangerous at the best of times. The survey party, we believe, are now preparing maps and charts of all the channels and creeks through which the Gowhatty passed, which will doubtless be a boon to the commanders of river boats, as well as to their employers. The former by their assistance will be able to adopt any route suitable to circumstances, and will probably be able to work their vessels better, and, by a judicious application of common-sense, effect an appreciable saving in time and fuel, while lessening the danger attendant on the navigation of these treacherous channels.

SALVATIONISTS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

FOUR Europeans, who have assumed native names, and who are officers in the Salvation Army in Madras, says the local *Mail*, were recently convicted at the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court, before Mr. C. G. Kuppasawmy Aiyar, of obstructing the public roadway, and were sentenced to pay a small fine each. They declined to pay the fine, and elected to go to prison. They were accordingly sent to the Penitentiary, where they were detained as prisoners for a week, and were released last Friday. The other members of the Army accorded the "ex-prisoners" a hearty welcome on the release from confinement, and two "demonstration meetings" were held on Friday and Saturday—on the former day in Chintadrepettah and on Saturday in their barracks in Popham's Broadway. Before the meeting on each of those days the members of the Salvation Army paraded through some of the streets with music, the procession being headed by the "four ex-prisoners in prison costume." On re-assembling at their barracks the "ex-prisoners" related their prison experience. Speaking of their conviction they urged that they had been illegally convicted of obstruction. They had been fined for merely marching round a piece of ground twice which did not occupy more than a minute or two; they had neither obstructed the traffic nor the public. Being satisfied in their own minds that they had been illegally convicted, they did not feel justified in paying the fines imposed on them, for it would have been equivalent to throwing away money which could be ill-spared, and they elected to go to prison. They said it was a mistake to suppose that they or any other member of the Salvation Army had the slighest intention or desire to resist the authority of the land, and asserted that they were a law-abiding and peace-loving people, who felt it their duty as such to obey the constituted authority and not resist it. Before entering the precincts of the jail they were searched, but no dangerous weapon of any kind was found upon them. The first thing that they did in jail was to hold a meeting among themselves, and during the period of their incarceration they had many opportunities of conversing with several other inmates of the Penitentiary. They were by no means sorry that they had been sent to prison, but regretted, that they had been kept there for only so short a time. Had they remained longer they would have saved many souls from the perdition in which they had been sunk. They had long had a desire to visit the Penitentiary, but not as prisoners, so that they might have the privilege of prosecuting their good work among the prisoners. Their repeated applications to the authorities to be allowed to visit the institution had all been refused, and they eventually had their wish complied with by being convicted by the Magistrate. They did not complain, they did not blame anybody. Their imprisonment had been a blessed one, and they were very thankful for it. A song which had been composed in prison by one of the four ex-prisoners on their conviction and imprisonment was then sung. A large number of spectators were present at each of these meetings.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4.

MATHERAN IN THE SEASON.

A LADY correspondent sends us a letter from Matheran, which she candidly tells us is to save her the trouble of writing to her many friends. She thinks her impressions printed will be more easily read and more easily transmitted to her friends than if she wrote to each friend separately. Here are the impressions:—

I have been here a week, and though undoubtedly one of the most charmingly picturesque places in the world, it has no other recommendation beyond being a health resort, as the air is cooler and more bracing than that of Poona or Bombay, but alas! it is utterly devoid of all amusement and indescribably dull Certainly there is a "Gymkhana," which any one may join on paying Rs. 5 per month; but one may sit holding a racket the whole time, as there is little chance of a game, when a quartette play together the whole evening and never quit the court they start on. The usual exclusiveness reigns here supreme. We consist of cliques, and in a small place like this it adds to its general cheerfulness. Truly an Englishman enjoys his holiday by being miserable—or alone.

It has been very hot lately, the thermometer showing 92 and 94 degrees. But we have no mosquitoes, and after sundown it is very cool and the nights are cold.

As the rents of many houses have been reduced they are occupied, but those that are not are either "lent" or occupied by their owners. If landlords would let their houses monthly instead of by the season, many would be delighted to occupy them, as so few have time or money to rent a house for 4 or 5 months. They would appreciate the change for their families, if they could secure a house at a fair rental for a month or six weeks.

"Two fine panther cubs were found by a native near our new point Maldoonga last week. The Superintendent bought them for Rs. 10-8. I hear the mother has been seen several times searching for her young. Captain Thompson, of the Runic (White Star Line) bought them for Rs. 30, and is taking them to England this week.

"The Bishop of Bombay preached here on Sunday to a large congregation.

I see there are two or three jinrickshaws on the Hill. What a pity they are not in general use, instead of those heavy, ungainly "tonjons."

"The children of the "Scottish Orphanage" are at the Sanitarium, and I cannot help agreeing with the articles in a Bombay paper when I meet so many missionaries, as we have now resting from their toils at Matheran. Let us hope they are fulfilling the mission for which some of the £750,000 is being utilized.

Subjoined is a list of visitors at the hotels:—

PINTO'S HOTEL.—Mr and Mrs Vernade, Mr and Mrs Abercrombie, Mr and Mrs Orr, Mr and Mrs Stevens, Major and Mrs Stopford, Miss Montgomery, Mr and Mrs Butterworth, Capt and Mrs Spilsbury, Mr and Mrs Falls, Mr. Maconochie, and Mrs Richards.

RUGBY HOTEL.—Mrs HorBary and family, Capt and Mrs Stevenson, Capt Bell, Capt Donald, Mrs A E Abbott, Miss Abbott, Mrs Fagan, Mr Patrick, Mr Jacob, Mrs Richardson and family, Archdeacon Johnson, Mr and Mrs McLaren, Mr and Mrs Whitworth, Mr and Mrs Taylor, a Sister and 5 pupils from St Mary's School, Poona, Miss Lloyd, Miss Myers, Mr Ricards, Col. and Miss Sexton.

GRANVILLE HOTEL.—Sur-Maj MacBury, Mrs Fitzgerald and family, Mr Fernandes and family, Mr and Mrs Chambers, Mr Bush, Mrs Treacher, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Castelli, Lord Colin Campbell, Capt and Mrs Quinton, Lieut-Col and Mrs Hussey, Major Selby, Mrs MacBury, Mrs Chalk, and Miss Chambers.

CLARENDON HOTEL.—Misses Atkins, Miss Wickham, Miss Dyer, Mr Fellows, Mr Muir, Mr Darling, Mr Menist, Mr Mill, Mr Jacks, and Mr Macnab.

RESIDENCES.—"Craigie Burn," Gen White, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Adam and families; "Elphinstone Lodge," Mr Sassoon and family; "The Grange," Dr Hind and family."

SPEAKING WITH TWO VOICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a sample of the loyalty which actuates many of the Hindu papers towards the British in India and of their devotion to the Queen-Empress, I translate here below the observations made in the vernacular columns of Sunday last of a weekly journal published in Bombay called the *Gujarati*, which remarks are meant as a sort of introduction to the publication of the mad and infatuated Maharaja Dhulip Singh's letter to Her Majesty the Queen. The letter has been freely translated, and has received a wide publicity in most of the Hindu papers, but the *Gujarati*, so full of overflowing sympathy for the ex-Maharaja, tries, in its following prefatory remarks, to justify the course adopted by the Prince, blames the British authorities for his misfortunes, which are brought on by himself, and considers "very natural" his desire to regain possession of his lost Koh-i-noor from our august and most gracious Sovereign:—

"The condition to which Dhulip Singh, the unfortunate son of Ranjit Singh, the famous ruler of Punjab, is reduced is certainly most painful. It is true that he has not acted very properly in forsaking the friendship of the British and in going under the protection of Russia; but we have to remember that the Government of Lord Salisbury having behaved with this ill-fated Prince very rudely and in a low manner, Dhulip Singh has done this only from his great wrath at that conduct (of Government). Hence the whole blame of his taking offence against the British falls on the heads of the Government of Lord Salisbury. Depriving him of his kingdom of Punjab, all his treasure has also been appropriated by the British since the days of his infancy. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's world-renowned diamond, the Koh-i-noor, formed a part of that treasure, which jewel, at present, adorns the diadem of the Empress Victoria. Maharaja Dhulip Singh very naturally feels the loss of his diamond, and with the view to demand possession of it he has addressed a letter to Empress Victoria, which being worthy of perusal we publish below in extenso."

It may here be noted that the *Gujarati* is an Anglo-Vernacular paper, but its sentiments in favour of Dhulip Singh's claims are carefully excluded from its English columns but find expression in its vernacular portions only. This confirms what has been often urged before, that many of the Hindu papers have one set of opinions for their English columns, which are meant for English readers, and another set of opinions find vent in their vernacular columns, which are not intended to catch the eye of Government or of English readers, but which are mainly calculated to impress native readers with the political thoughts of the editors. I can give other instances of this sort of double-facedness in some of the Hindu journals of Bombay, but this one instance will suffice. And these are your leading exponents and ardent advocates of the great "National Congress."—Yours, &c.,

May 14. KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

PERSIAN IN THE MATRICULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "X. X. X," has suggested the right course when he calls upon the Director of Public Instruction to discourage the use of those hints on the study of Persian Grammar that only appeal to memory and give a false idea of what the grammar of that sweet language really is. Verily, this is the only remedy left when the University shows its traditional indifference to test the real knowledge of the aspirants for the matriculation. Government should certainly refrain from attaching its seal of sanction to such manuals as are intended solely and merely to supply the unreasonable demand of the University. The object of Government should be nothing short of giving sound training to those that are placed under its control, and it should not egregiously accept the lines that the University dictates. By carrying out "X. X. X.'s" suggestion it will set an example to the private schools, and the feculence and froth of grammar will be speedily removed in favour of its true essence and spirit. The prime youth of students is misspent if expended in learning mere words or such things as were better unlearnt. Much dead matter now encumbers education, and, as pabulum for their minds, our students need be provided with something more savoury than what Milton calls "that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles, which is commonly set before them as all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most docible age."—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 15. R. B. P.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE KARENNI EXPEDITION.

THE following despatches are published in this week's *Gazette of India*:—

No. 1146-B, dated 6th May, 1889.

From Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. H. Collen, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

To the Adjutant-General in India.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1454-A, dated the 26th April, 1889, forwarding correspondence relative to the operations carried on during last January against Saw-la-Paw, the Chief of Eastern Karenni.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor-General-in-Council has perused with much satisfaction the report of Brigadier-General H. Collett, C.B., describing the operations of the force under his command and His Excellency-in-Council desires that, under the Commander-in-Chief's orders, an expression of his appreciation of the judgment and ability exercised by the Brigadier-General, and of the excellent conduct of the troops employed, may be conveyed to that officer.

3. The correspondence will be published in an early *Gazette*.

No. 1454-A., "Field Operations," dated Simla, 26th April 1889.

From Colonel P. H. P. Harris, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General in India.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying papers, (letter from Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 1441, dated 21st February 1889; report by Brigadier-General H. Collett, C.B., Commanding Karen Field Force, dated 12th January 1889; letter from Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., to be Adjutant-General in India, No. 1953, dated 9th March 1889; report by Brigadier-General H. Collett, C.B., Commanding Karen Field Force, No. 37-T, dated 15th February 1889), relating to the operations of the Karen Field Force, under the command of Brigadier-General H. Collett, C.B., against Saw-la-Paw, the Chief of Eastern Karenni, and to state that His Excellency concurs in Major-General Sir G. S. White's commendation of the manner in which the operations have been carried out.

2. Such portions of the reports as relate to the 27th Bombay Light Infantry have been communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

No. 1441, "Field Operations," dated Mandalay, 21st February 1889.

From Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding Upper Burma Force.

To the Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honor to forward, for the perusal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier-General H. Collett's report of the operations against Saw-la-Paw, the Chief of Eastern Karenni, culminating in the capture of that State on the 8th December last.

The operations appear to me to have been conducted with the judgment to be expected from Brigadier-General Collett's ability and previous valuable services, and I recommend him to the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I cordially endorse the encomium passed by Brigadier-General Collett on the bearing of the troops under his command. On many previous occasions I have had to acknowledge the admirable service performed by the 27th Bombay (1st Biluch) Light Infantry during their services in Upper Burmah; and I would specially name Colonel G. C. Sartorious and Lieutenant M. J. Tighe of this battalion as having rendered specially distinguished service.

Major C. H. B. Norcott, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and Captain F. Beaufort, Royal Artillery, are entitled to mention, as having commanded the detachment of the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and a division of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, respectively, of whose bearing Brigadier-General Collett reports so highly.

Dated Camp Sawlon, Eastern Karenni, 12th January.

From Brigadier-General H. Collett, C.B., Commanding Karen Field Force

and seized two boats which were drawn up on the further bank. In these boats ("dug-outs") I immediately passed over a party of 50 Biluchis, thus securing the passage of the stream. The Sappers then set to work to construct rafts, and patrols were sent to search for other boats. The rafts, I regret to say, turned out a failure, as the stream was too rapid to admit of their being worked. But we found six more boats of sorts; and with them and the five elephants, who could just manage to get through with their loads on them, the whole force was passed over the river by the evening of the 6th, except 1,320 Shan bullocks and the Commissariat stores which they carried.

8. The column marched the next morning at 9 a. m., leaving a strong rear-guard to bring on the bullocks, who, it was hoped, would be all across the river by noon. About three miles from the ferry we entered the long defile, which extends for some twelve miles to the Nwedoung Ferry, within two miles of Sawlon itself. This defile is of a most difficult nature, and if held by a determined enemy could only be forced with considerable loss. On the right runs the Pon Choung, unfordable, with a width of from 100 to 150 yards; and on the left rise rugged hills, covered with thick forest, and in places quite inaccessible. The road runs along the bank of the river for the most part within easy musket shot from the right bank (and at several times small parties of Karens fired at the column from the further bank, but soon dispersed under our superior rifle fire), while on the left the hills sometimes close in on the river, forcing the road into a narrow precipitous gorge, and in other places open out to a breadth of half a mile or less. We were more or less opposed along the whole length of this defile, and our progress was slow, averaging about a mile an hour, as in order to secure our long baggage train from molestation, I deemed it necessary to crown each height and turn each defile with infantry as we moved along. The work was most laborious; but it was so efficiently performed by the men of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade and 1st Biluch Light Infantry, that no bullet from the enemy ever reached our baggage line. The column encamped in the pass for the night of the 7th, and at 4 p.m. on the 8th reached the gorge at the Nwedoung Ferry. The Karens had made considerable preparation to defend this point. Trees had been felled to form an obstruction, *jingals* were placed on both banks of the river, small earthworks had been constructed, and two mountain guns had been placed in position; but the enemy at this time had been thoroughly beaten; and the infantry, aided by a few well placed shells from Captain Beaufort's guns, soon drove the enemy out and captured the guns: and at sunset we emerged into the plain under the town of Sawlon. The place was found deserted: and I immediately occupied Saw-la-Paw's palace and the principal *phoongyi kyoungs* with the Biluch Infantry, the remainder of the column encamping below, on the bank of the Pon Choung.

9. From this time all opposition has ceased, and not a shot has since been fired. I am happy to say that our casualties in forcing the Pon Choung defile were only as follows:—

Surgeon N. Manders, Medical Staff, severely wounded (shot through thigh).

Rifle Brigade.

No. 4337, Rifleman William Farley, killed.
No. 6114, Rifleman R. Robinson, severely wounded.
No. 3888, Rifleman John Currall, slightly wounded.
Two sepoys, 1st Biluch Light Infantry, severely wounded.

The enemy's loss is difficult to estimate but it was certainly not less than forty killed, probably more. Amongst the killed was an important leader, the Chief of Youathit.

10. I am now employing the troops in reconnoitring the whole district of Eastern Karenni, while the Superintendent, Shan States, is engaged in effecting arrangements for the settlement of the country—a task that is rendered difficult by the disappearance of Saw-la-Paw himself who is said to have fled from Sawlon on the 5th instant.

11. In conclusion I desire again to submit for the Major-General's favourable notice the admirable manner in which the troops of this small force have behaved; officer and men have been equally keen to get at the enemy and equally ready to undertake with soldier-like cheerfulness the hard work they were called on to perform.

The health of all the troops has been excellent throughout.

No. 1953. "*Field Operations*," dated Mandalay, 9th March 1889.

From Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding Upper Burma Force.

To the Adjutant-General in India.

In continuation of my No. 1441 of the 21st February last, I have now the honor to forward reports, (No. 37-T, dated 15th February from Brigadier-General Collett, Commanding Karen Field Force) received from Brigadier-General Collett, C.B., subsequently to the report forwarded with my letter above quoted.

I would add to the list of officers therein specially brought to notice by me the names of:—

Captain F. J. Pink, 2nd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment.

Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E.; and Surgeon J. Crimmin, Indian Medical Service (Bombay).

Captain Pink has been a useful Staff Officer in the 3rd Brigade since Brigadier-General Lockhart commanded it; and Captain Pink served under him with distinction.

Captian H. M. Jackson, R. E., has shown conspicuous zeal and untiring energy, which have resulted in most valuable survey work in the Shan States. He is now reported by Brigadier-General Collett as having rendered very dashing service of another kind, in which he was wounded; and I have much pleasure in recommending him to the special notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Surgeon Crimmin, Bombay Medical Service, has for some time been doing useful service at Fort Stedman, and has now specially distinguished himself.

I have called for more detailed statements and evidence bearing upon the act of gallantry reported of him, which, if satisfactory, will be forwarded in due course.

No. 37-T, dated Fort Stedman, Shan States, 25th February 1889.

From the Brigadier-General H. Collett, C.B., Commanding 3rd Brigade, Upper Burma Force, and Karen Field Force,

To the Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Upper Burma Force.

In continuation of my letter, dated Sawlon, 12th January 1889, I have the honor to report that the Karen Field Force arrived at Fort Stedman on the 12th February, and has now broken up.

2. The force remained halted at Sawlon from the 8th until the 30th January, when the Kya Maing, or heir-apparent, of Saw-la-Paw, accompanied by all the principal Karen chiefs, having come into our camp and tendered his submission to the British Government, and the Superintendent of the Shan States having notified to me that a satisfactory political settlement had been made with him, the column marched to *en route* Fort Stedman.

3. While at Sawlon the following reconnaissances were made:—

(1) To Bawlake.
(2) To Youathit and the valley of the Salween.
(3) To Sadaw.

These reconnaissances enabled Captain Jackson, R.E., of the Survey Department to complete the survey of Eastern Karenni, and to add to our maps about 1,000 square miles of hitherto unknown country.

When at Youathit our detachments met the advance party of the Siamese troops, who arrived on the left bank of the Salween, opposite Youathit, on the 21st January, long after all opposition had ceased, and of course much too late to be of any assistance to us, or to prevent Saw-la-Paw crossing the river.

4. The conduct of the troops employed in the expedition has been admirable throughout, and not a single instance of serious misconduct has been brought to my notice. Officers and men have been keen to meet the enemy, and have cheerfully borne the hardships inseparable from a campaign conducted in a mountainous country covered for the most part with thick jungle.

5. The health of the troops and followers has been remarkably good. I may add that owing to the difficulties of transports, the men of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, have had no rum, having been given a free ration of chocolate instead. They have cheerfully borne the deprivation, and their excellent health and exemplary conduct furnish another proof that rum is certainly not a necessity for British soldiers in the field.

6. I leave to Colonel Harvey the task of describing the operations of the Southern Karen Column under his command, and will forward his report when I receive it. I sent him an order on the 2nd January, from Lwekaw, to arrive at Sawlon if possible on the 8th January, so as to co-operate with the Northern Column; but I regret to say my letter never reached him, and he, therefore, in accordance with the instructions he had previously received from the General Officer Commanding Lower Burma, did not move his column further north than Pahzoung. After Sawlon had been occupied and opposition had ceased, I directed Colonel Harvey to return to Moulmein, the presence of his force in Eastern Karenni being no longer necessary. Colonel Harvey rendered excellent service in diverting the attention of the Karens from our advance from the north, and in protecting the frontier of Lower Burma from retaliatory raids.

7. In conclusion, I desire to bring to the notice of Major-General Sir George White the names of the following officers:—

Colonel G. C. Sartorius, Commanding the 1st Biluch Battalion, has commanded his admirable regiment with conspicuous zeal and ability. I beg particularly to recommend this officer for favourable notice. The 1st Biluchis are always ready for work and keen for a fight, and have rendered many valuable services during their three years' stay in Burma.

Lieutenant M. J. Tighe commanded the Mounted Infantry of the 1st Biluchis, and greatly distinguished himself in his brilliant action with the Karens near Lwekaw on the 1st January. On other occasions also he has proved himself to be a valuable and capable officer.

The following officers commanded detachments with the Column, as specified against their names. All performed their duties to my entire satisfaction; and I am much indebted to them for the valuable aid they rendered throughout the expedition.

Major C. H. B. Norcott, Commanding detachment of the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant A. H. W. Lowndes, Commanding the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade Mounted Infantry.

Captain F. Beaufort, R. A., Commanding a division of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant C. H. Heycock, R. E., Commanding detachment of No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.

I am much indebted to Captain F. J. Pink, 2nd Battalion, the Queen's Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, for zealous assistance and useful advice. He has shown himself a capable Staff Officer.

Lieutenant E. W. H. Somerset, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has acted as my orderly officer, and is a very intelligent and active young officer. He was very useful to me.

Lieutenant A. H. Morris, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment, the Executive Commissariat and Transport Officer with the Force, carried out his duties without a hitch. The supplies were ample and of good quality; and the transport animals were so well looked after, that we arrived at Fort Stedman with only 3 per cent. unfit for work. Lieutenant Morris also acted as baggage-master, and had command of the baggage and rear guards during the entire march, and showed throughout great zeal and energy. I consider him a valuable and capable officer.

Lieutenant Morris has reported to me very favourably on the manner in which Sergeant J. C Scutt, Commissariat Department, carried on his duties.

Surgeon J. Crimmin, Bombay Medical Service, the senior medical officer, evinced great care and forethought in his arrangements for the comfort and disposal of the sick and wounded, which were as perfect as the circumstances of the time admitted. I wish also to bring to the notice of the Major-General the personal gallantry which Surgeon Crimmin showed when accompanying the Biluch Mounted Infantry in action on the 1st January, and which Lieutenant Tighe, who was in command of the Mounted Infantry, reported in the following terms:—

"I specially wish to bring Surgeon Crimmin to the notice of the Brigadier-General, for the gallant way in which he attended the wounded under a heavy fire. At one time while attending a wounded man he was surrounded by the enemy, and defended himself and the wounded man, killing some of the Karens. When not attending the wounded he was present with me during my pursuit of the enemy for about six miles."

Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., Survey Officer, was most energetic in the performance of his special duties, and accompanied the Biluch Mounted Infantry as a volunteer during the fight of the 1st January, when he was wounded, and had a narrow escape of his life in a personal encounter with a Karen soldier. Captain Jackson acted as orderly officer with me during the fighting of the 7th and 8th January in the Pon Choung defile; and his knowledge of the topographical features of the country was on several occasions very useful to me.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHILD-MURDER.

The murder of young children for their ornaments is so common in India that little public interest can be taken in any new case, remarks the *Pioneer*. There is no doubt that parents are very seriously to blame for allowing young children to play in the streets with ornaments of value on them. To those among the passers-by who are daily living a hard, comfortless existence with but little food it must be a great temptation, particularly when we remember that these people have been brought up in the traditions of a country where not many years ago infanticide was a lawful institution, and where life is still held very cheap. But in the case to which attention is drawn we find a woman—an old woman, a landholder of fair position in life, and in comfortable circumstances—suddenly overwhelmed by the demon of avarice, cruelty and after a protracted struggle taking the life of her grandchild's small playmate. And for what? A pair of silver wristlets, a pair of silver anklets and an imitation coral necklace: articles, one would say, of no use and but little value to an old woman.

Lachmi, the seven-year-old daughter of Birjlal, had been decorated with these ornaments to take part in the funeral ceremonies of a relation. When the mother was going to put them away the father begged that Lachmi might be allowed to wear them for a day or two. On the second day Birjlal, the father, went out for a partof the day. When he came home his wife told him to go and look for the little one, who had been out a long time. He walked over to the house of Chakku Pande, expecting to find Lachmi with her playmate Tulsia. He found the latch of the door up, and on his calling out to the inmates he was told that his little girl was not there. After a slight search he went to the Zemindar, who at once had the whole village searched but without success. These villagers then went home, but each man had orders to keep a sharp look-out. Just before the moon set a barber heard in the narrow lane below sounds of some one moving, then a "thud", and in the semi-darkness saw the figure of a woman creeping along. He raised the alarm and directed the people to an opposite house, where in the courtyard was found the body of Lachmi with a cord fastened round the throat.

From the daughter and daughter-in-law of the old woman we have an account of what happened from the time that Lachmi went to the house of Chakku till her corpse was found. The three women and the two little children had been in the house all the afternoon. Towards sunset the rest of the household went out into a grove, leaving Lachmi with the old mother. When they returned the door was shut. After a time it was opened, and on going in they found the old woman alone, but in the next room they saw the little girl lying. They found that she was dead, and that around her throat was a rope tied tightly. The daughter called out; "Oh mother! What have you done?" and then burst out crying. The old woman picked up the corpse and threw it into the grain-pit in the yard. At nine Chakku came home from a distant field where he had been working. His mother went up and told him what she had done, and asked him to help her to get the corpse out of the pit. He did so, and she then crept out of the house with her awful burden and threw it into a yard close by. The extreme age of the woman (she seemed between sixty and seventy) and the suddenness of the temptation had been taken into consideration by the lower court and the sentence—one of transportation for life—was upheld by the High Court.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

The following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, the 15th May 1889, on account of the above Fund:—

Bhownuggur Committee Surat Relief Fund	Rs. 4,200
Mr. Kustoorchund Purtabchund	251
" Manmohundas Dayaldas	10
Bai Aimai, widow of Nowrojee Palunjee Battliwalla	50
Messrs. Munoharam Iccharam and Harjeewun Jaitha	151
Mr. Shewlal Motilall	1 000
" Curimjee Allibhoy	350
Calcutta Committee Surat Relief Fund	3,000
Mr. Amooluck Khubchund Javery	300
Total Rs.....	9,312
Amount previously acknowledged Rs...	92,931-2
Grand Total...	1,02,243-2

Another of those strange cases of suicide which are peculiar to Paris has just taken place. A dress-maker who had been disappointed in love resolved to make away with herself; but she on several occasions told her friends that she did not like to die, as she was too fond of her lapdog—a little black spaniel called Mimi. At last she fully made up her mind to die with her dog, which she flung from her window three storeys high, and then jumped out after it. The ill-fated dress-maker was picked up in a dying condition and conveyed to a hospital, where she expired. The dog had to be shot to end its sufferings

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.

On Tuesday evening an interesting gathering took place on the premises of the Hindustan Mill, of which Messrs. Damodur Thakursee Mooljee and Co. are the agents, for the purpose of presenting an address, along with a valuable diamond ring and a gold watch and chain, to Mr. Benjamin Mosley, carding and spinning manager of the said mill. The compound walls and the whole of the mill buildings were decorated with garlands of flowers, flags and banners, and otherwise the premises were made to look gay. Mr. Damodur Thakursee Mooljee, chairman of the board of directors, presided, and there was a large gathering of Mr. Mosley's European and native friends, and all the operatives of the mill. One of the leading employees read the address, stating among other things that on his departure to America on four months' leave, they wished to express their heartfelt gratitude for his uniform good treatment of all the hands during the six years that they had the pleasure to serve under him. Owing to his connection there were many improvements made in the mill, which had increased its production and improved the quality o yarn and cloth manufactured there. Five years ago the Hindustan yarn held a fourth rank in the list of qualities and prices; but at the present moment it stood next to none, with the exception of one or two mills. This improvement was owing entirely to Mr. Mosley's intelligence and professional skill. Another good result of his careful management was that the workmen were enabled to earn more wages, having been taught to be more self-reliant and honest in their work. The operatives regretted to part with such a good and kind master, even though his absence was temporary, and wished him a happy and prosperous voyage home and speedy return to his work. As a token of their sincere respect and esteem, they presented him with a valuable gold watch and chain.

On behalf of the agents of the mill a large and valuable diamond ring was also presented to Mr. Mosley by the chairman, Mr. Damodur, accompanied by a few well-chosen words expressing the satisfaction of the directors and agents with the vast improvements made by their trusted manager in the mill.

Mr. Mosley, in returning thanks, said he was unable to sufficiently express his gratification at the reception accorded him by the agents and the mill hands that evening. He was glad that they had been able to earn better wages; and he thanked them heartily for the valuable presents which their generous impulses had prompted them to make. He valued them the more, as they were the offspring of their good will and esteem towards him. In conclusion, he hoped the men would emulate each other in producing desirable results of their labour in the mill, with satisfaction to all concerned.

After the usual distribution of flowers, &c., the meeting separated.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

The third ordinary general meeting of the share holders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 7 Church Gate Street. Mr. Tribhovundas Vurjivundas presided.

The following report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1888 was submitted to the meeting:—

As expected the engines were started for the first time on the 8th October last, and the machinery was kept running bare till the 26th, when some cotton was passed through.

The following figures will show the number of spindles at work on different dates:—1st Nov. 1888, 6,068 spindles; 15th Nov. 18,684 spindles; 30th Nov. 26,920 spindles; 15th December, 33,279 spindles; 31st December, 34,618 spindles. Looking at the small number of spindles that were at work during the first month and that the machinery was quite new, your Directors consider that the result of the two months' operations, as shown in the account., viz., a net gain of Rs. 6,560-6-5 as fairly satisfactory, and this sum, your Directors recommend, should be carried to next account. Besides the 300 fully-paid-up shares that are issued to the contractors, Rs. 10,52,666-14-2 in cash have been paid to them up to date towards their contract for building and machinery. The company's mill buildings and machinery, with cotton and yarn in process, and stock at the mill premises, are insured for Rs. 19,33,000. The cotton in the godown at Colaba is covered under separate policies amounting to Rs. 2,000,000. Your Directors beg to inform that they have appointed Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar in place of one of their body—Mr. J. Y. Lang, decensed—and they ask to confirm the said appointment.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; confirming the nomination of Mr. Hormusjee Muncherji Chichgar, as a director in the place of the late J. Y. Lang, deceased; and appointing Messrs. T. S. Baker and Cowasjee Byramjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each for each audit.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

Immediately after, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the same company was held under the presidency of the same chairman, when the following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously:—

That the Articles of Association of the company be altered in the manner following:—After clause 82 the following new article shall be inserted, viz.:—The said firm of Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Company, at present consisting of Messrs. Kaikhesbro Muncherjee Heeramaneck, Manockji Muncherjee Heeramaneck, and Muncherji Nusserwanjee Heeramaneck, and their successors (hereinafter collectively called "the said firm"), shall be and they are hereby appointed the muccadums of the company, and any firm which by death or retirement of any partner or by the admission of any new partners or otherwise shall from time to time and at any time hereafter succeed to the business of the said existing firm, shall for the purposes of this clause be deemed the successors of the said existing firm. The said appointment of muccadums shall continue so long as the said firm shall act or have the right to act as secretaries, treasurers and agents of the company under clause 81 hereof. The said firm shall for their services as such muccadums as aforesaid be remunerated by the company at such rates and charges as shall be mutually agreed to between the Directors and the said firm at the beginning of each term of ten years, having regard to the rates and charges then prevailing for the remuneration of muccadum services in Bombay, and the rates and charges for the first term of ten years commencing from..... day of.....1889, shall be those which at the date hereof are payable to the said firm in respect of their present services as muccadums of the company. And the company shall enter into an agreement with the said firm in the terms and to the effect aforesaid, and such agreement shall in addition to the usual and necessary clauses contain a provision that in case any difference shall arise between the Directors and the said firm as to the said rates and charges, the same shall be referred to arbitration.

2.—In article 83, the word "muccadums" shall be omitted.

3.—In article 99 after the words "muccadum or solicitors" the words "or broker" shall be inserted.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting was brought to a close.

A native correspondent writes from Peshawar that the result of the official report touching the origin of a dispute between the Khalil and Mohmand tribes of Peshawar, on their respective rights to use the canal for irrigating fields, is out. In this case several men had been punished with imprisonment for long terms by the Sessions Judge and the dispute which resulted in the death of a few men on both sides was attributed to the mismanagement on the part of a few officials of the Tehsil and others. Hence Muhammad Hoosain Khan and Nawab Sarfaraz Khan have been fined Rs. 3,000 each, Fateh Khan Rs. 800, and Pundit Harlal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is reduced to a Tehsildarship and is transferred to Gujranwalla, while Muhammed Umar Khan, Arbab Khalil, who was charged with murder, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and fined Rs. 2,000.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, held on Wednesday (24th ult.), Lord Provost Boyd presiding, Bailie Walcot moved and Councillor Pollard seconded the adoption of the report by the Lord Provost's Committee recommending that the freedom of the city be conferred on Mr. Parnell. Mr. McDougall moved that action be delayed until the Special Commission had reported. In the course of an excited discussion which followed, the Lord Provost said that if the proposal were carried the minority would take no part in what they considered an injury to the city. No man of honour would accept the freedom given by only a section of the Council. The report was adopted by 24 votes to 13. One gentleman declined to vote. The result was received with applause and hisses.

RAJPIPLA TENNIS CLUB.

The last tennis tournament of the Rajpipla Tennis Club at Nandod commenced on the 5th and lasted tillthe 11th current. There were 12 players in all, including the five Kumars of H. H. Raja Saheb Gambhirsinhji, *i. e.*, Kumars Chhatrasinhji, Ramsinhji, Kiretsinhji, Narsinhsinji, and Digvijaysinhji, and Khan Saheb Jahangirshah Ardeshir Talyarkhan with his two sons, Perozshah and Shabriarji, besides Messrs. Lalkaka, Premshanker, Gunvantram, and Parbhuram. Out of these, three came out successful, viz., Kumars Shri Narsinhsinhji, Digvijaysinhji, and Mr. Lalkaka. In the contest between Mr. Lalkaka and Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, the latter worked wonders in fighting out his antagonist, who had to undergo a good deal of trouble and difficulty in defending his cause against his young opponent, who is only 13 year old. As the morning advanced the sun became very hot, but at length this Kumar, who is one of the best players of the club, won the first set, the other two being won by Mr. Lalkaka, his antagonist, who is an equally good player. Then commenced the contest between Kumar Shri Narsinhsinhji and Mr. Lalkaka, the Munsiff, acting Sirnyadhish of the State. This last match was played on the last Saturday at the bungalow of the Administrator, Mr. A. Shewan, who kindly invites all officers to his bungalow every alternate Saturday for tennis and other amusements. There the match commenced about 6-15 p.m., and the first set was won by Kumar Shri Karsinhsinhji, there being seven games in all. This Kumar is known as the most steady and cool player of the club. He had got the first prize in the tennis tournament at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The second set was in favour of Mr. Lalkaka, and this consisted of seven games. The third and last was a very hot struggle, which resulted in 5 games being in favour of each first and the last was equally in favour of both up to 4 points, but in the end Mr. Lalkaka came out successful as the best of the 12 players. Prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Shewan. Mr. Lalkaka was presented with a tennis bat by Kumar Shri Chhatrasinhji, the heir-apparent, as the first prize. The second prize was awarded to Kumar Narsinhsinhji, in the shape of a silver watch from Kumar Shri Ramsinhji. The youngest Kumar, Digvijaysinhji, was presented with a book supplied by Mrs. Shewan herself for his having played so excellently.

"SIMPLER MANNERS, WISER LAWS."

The most interesting article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review* is one upon waste. The subject, says the writer, is important, for, "were we involved in a great war, the cost would be at least £200,000,000 annually; and Englishmen should make, at frequent intervals, a strict inquiry into the amount and disposition of their social income and expenditure; so that by deliberate economy, instead of hasty sacrifice, this annual £200,000,000 may be saved to pay the cost of a defensive war."

TURNING NIGHT INTO DAY.

The sun, the great originator and support of life, should, it appears, be regularly followed in its daily course. But good society repudiates the day-time that is made for healthful exercise and chooses night-time for its recreation. Working days begin from four to six hours later than the average daylight, and extended as many corresponding hours into night. The folly is entirely wanton; no resemblance of a reason can be given for it, and the tax on the community is enormous. Nothing is gained by the ridiculous perversity of living wide awake at night, and sleeping in the day. The injury to health is great. No one who has tried what would be called extremely early, albeit natural hours rising at 4 a.m., and making bedtime 8 p.m., can have failed to notice, even after short experience, how great is the improvement and invigoration of both health and spirits. Lives are shortened by this foolish, fashionable want of the clear morning air; while the consumption, mostly needless, of unwholesome gas and oil, and electricity, and candles is an enormous annual tax on the community.

MODERN HOUSES AS TORTURE CHAMBERS.

The great, serious defect of modern houses, one that hardly ever is referred to, is the thinness of the roofs and walls. The old heavy-timbered cottages with thick stone of cobble walling, and thatched roofs, though often grievously defective in some ways, were both comfortably warm in winter and in summer shadowy and cool. But the thin-walled, slated-roofed, new cottages are places of continual torture; cold in the winter, and in the summer "baking" hot. Nothing needs more attention from the sanitary authorities than this question of the walls and roofs of cottages and third class houses. Families sit all the winter evenings in their hot, close rooms on the ground floor, with fire and lamp, or possibly with gas, to bring the temperature up to seventy degrees or more. Going upstairs to bed they find a temperature, if that can be the word, of about zero; and in this subarctic state of the thermometer they lie for some eight hours. No wonder that bronchitis and pneumonia are prevalent. These roofs are murderous, and they are being introduced, in substitution for the comfortable, wholesome thatch, on the estate of every improving landlord. Nearly every slated cottage in the country is unfit to live in; even houses of the well-to-do are often similarly insalubrious. The public do not understand these things; and so they waste their money on these death-traps, which again waste people's lives.

COUNTERFEIT CLOTHES.

Some fifty years or more ago the working men wore corduroy, and flannel jackets; all their clothes were simple and enduring, fit for workmen, and the wearers had a common-sense, appropriate appearance that ensured respect; they were not foolishly ashamed of their condition. Now the workmen, substituting a close carpet-bag that hides his tools for the old recognized tool-basket, dresses in broad-cloth, with the notion that, because the classes who are not employed on manual lab our wear such cloth, it must be an advancement of his own condition to be similarly clad. Nothing shows more clearly the peculiar *morale* of working men than this poor aspiration. It is firstly in appearance that they seek to raise themselves; they spend their money on this vanity, and then, dissatisfied because appearances do nothing for them, they assume that their due share of fortune is improperly denied them. They all fail to note that, when the middle classes take to work, or "healthful play," they put on flannel, "cords," and working clothes; though sometimes hardly any clothes at all.

A PLEA FOR COMMON KITCHENS.

If poor people could, like many of the rich who live in flats, have all their meals thus, in a sense, at home, without the care of preparations, the relief from interruption in their household duties and their other occupations would, with the direct saving of expense, be equal to one-half the cost of their at present indigestible, uncomfortable meals. By the system of a central kitchen for each group of houses not one-twentieth of the present cumbersome supply of cooking tackle and of fuel would be needed. One or two large kitchens, on an average, would be quite sufficient for each block of buildings; and connected with the kitchen fires there might be a sufficient heating apparatus to warm every room in the surrounding houses. For the due supply of air the actual chimneys might be utilized, and both warmth and ventilation might be under the control of those who occupy each separate apartment. Gas stoves might be arranged for incidental use; but gas for lightening will, it may be hoped, be shortly superseded by electricity.

Here, then, would be a cumulation of economy: the nutriment of London doubled in efficiency, the domestic coal consumption lessened by four-fifths.

THE SMOKE PLAGUE.

It is indeed deplorable that we have here in London more of hopeless slavery than on any other equal portion of the earth. The wife of a poor labouring man, with half a dozen children, and herself compelled to labour for her livelihood has little time for domesticities. She cannot cook; and as to keeping her rooms clean, her wealthier neighbours are continually pouring the grim dirt from factories and household fires in at her windows. She can never overtake the constant task of cleaning or endeavouring to clean. To Londoners, accustomed to their present cloud of smoke, it is hardly conceivable that seventy years ago their city was a bright and sunny town. The amount of coal consumed was not above one-sixth of the consumption now; and people then were economical of fuel; care was taken to get all the coal well burnt, to yield the greatest heat; and chimney sweeping by the olimbing boys was more expensive than the present method. In the year 1828 the price of coal per chaldron was equivalent to our £2 per ton; and Londoners were then comparatively poor. Now coals are one-third less in price, with a much wealthier and more wasteful public; so that probably our aged friends can well remember when the smoke of London was not equal to one-tenth of last year's nigritude. In 1817 residents in the then well-conditioned quarter near the Angel, Islington, would, sitting in their gardens, watch the shipping at Blackwall; and but some fifty years ago a favourite summer evening's walk was to the slopes of Highgate, to see over London to the Surrey hills, with Banstead Downs and Epsom Stand, the woods of Anerley and Shooter's-hill, and the returning Margate steamboats on the river. At Greenhithe in 1832 the air was quite as pure as now it is at Streatham or Blackheath; and beds of flowers blossomed to perfection within twelve furlongs of the City boundary. This state of things must be regained.

PRINCE, PRINCESS, AND PEOPLE.

Mr. H. C. Burdett, in a new volume, has given a useful epitome of the services rendered to the country by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The multitude, the diversity, and the difficulty of the duties which in this country devolve upon Royalty, especially in the person of the Prince of Wales, are the first points on which Mr. Burdett insists, remarks the *Standard* which summarises the works as follows:—

One day the Prince of Wales plays his part in an ecclesiastical pageant in Cornwall; two days later he is introducing a foreign Sovereign to the Corporation of London; and on the next we find him formally opening a harbour at Holyhead. In these scenes, and a hundred like them, the Prince's functions cannot be discharged satisfactorily unless he be at once an impersonation of Royal State, and, what is harder still, his own individual self. He must act his public character as if he enjoyed the festival as much as any of the spectators. He must be able to stamp a national impress upon the solemnity, yet mark its local and particular significance. In presenting the King of the Hellenes to the citizens of the Guildhall, for instance, the Prince of Wales had to remember that his guest, and the guest of the City, was both a near and dear relative and an embodiment of an illustrious cause. In laying the first stone of the Cathedral at Truro, he had to be both Duke of Cornwall and the heir of England. In presiding at Holyhead, he had to recollect the provincial associations connected with the title he bears, and not to forget the importance of the work which created a new link between two great divisions of the United Kingdom. These are but samples of the everyday life of the Prince of Wales, and the experience of his work which the nation now has justified the conclusion that his Royal Highness will always achieve the task of the moment, whatever it may be, successfully and well.

THE PRINCESS.

The Princess of Wales is quite equal to the various parts which she, too, has to play in this conspicuous drama; and as we glance through the various chapters into which the different departments of Royal work are divided, we shall find her name occurring nearly as often as her husband's. In the promotion of orphanages, women's and children's hospitals, bazaars for charitable and humane purposes, her Royal Highness has always been foremost; and one of the most interesting little stories in the book comes from the Children's Hospital in Great Ormonde-Street:—

"The Princess and her three daughters have frequently visited the little sufferers at this institution, and have showed many acts of kindness to the children under treatment. An eye-witness has graphically described the influence exercised by one such visit. *The Hospital*, from which the account is taken, states that the events described happened during the Christmas festivities at the Hospital for Sick Children.

"Opinions differ, and each little patient with any pretension to knowledge vaunts the experience he or she has known. But a demure damsel of some nine years settled the question.

"'I was here before,' she said. 'It was in the Summer, and one Sunday the Princess of Wales came round and gave us all flowers. Mine were tied with a ribbon—a ribbon she had worn, mind.'

"She looked round on her companions with the calm self-satisfaction with which a lady who has just been presented at Court flaunts her train and plumes before her less honoured or aspiring friends. There was silence; no one could recall an incident to compare with this. 'I've got it now,' added the favoured one; and after this there could be no further question of the superiority of this hospital to all others under the sun."

THE PRINCE AT SANDRINGHAM.

Of the Prince of Wales at Sandringham he writes as follows:—"It may be news to some people—but it is none the less true—that the Prince of Wales is never more happy than when at Sandringham where he enjoys a freedom from restraint of every kind, and enters with spirit into everything that appertains to the ordinary life of an English gentleman at his country-seat. . . . During a large portion of each year, and, as our researches have proved, during an ever-increasing portion of it, the duties and engagements of the Prince are so multifarious that it is quite impossible at such times that he should be able to call even a part, much less the whole, of the day his own. Indeed, these circumstances tend to promote a complete enjoyment of the quietude and leisure of the home life at Sandringham."

A VILLAGE CLUB.

The Prince has established a Village Club at Sandringham as a rival to the Public-house:—"We understand that the regulations enforced at the Sandringham Club are based upon Dr. Arnold's system, and that the full confidence and trust which is placed in the members has secured a complete and genuine success for the Prince's kindly experiment. It was a happy thought to select the Prince of Wales's birthday as an occasion upon which to open the Sandringham Club, as it marked the personal interest which its founder took in the welfare of his humbler dependants and neighbours.

"Another incident in the life at Sandringham highly popular with all classes is the annual Flower Show, in aid of the local charities, which is held in the park. This Summer festival competes in popularity with the Christmas and birthday festivities which may be numbered among some of the most enjoyable features of the home life of their Royal Highnesses and their children.

"Sport and recreation of all kinds have flourished in the west of Norfolk during the last twenty years, thanks to the sympathy and kindness of the present owner of Sandringham. The Norfolk Foxhounds have, of course, received the liberal patronage of the Prince, whilst the Hunstanton, King's Lynn, and other Regattas are encouraged by prizes, &c., and occasionally by the presence of their Royal Highnesses. The local dog, horse, and poultry shows receive their share of Royal assistance, and the Prince annually gives a prize cup to the races held in the county. His Royal Highness is a keen sportsman, and an excellent shot when his mind is not burdened with business or with affairs of State. He has all an Englishman's love for cricket, being a subscriber to the Norfolk and Norwich Club; and during last year his Royal Highness took occasion to encourage cycling by becoming a patron of the Norfolk and Norwich Amateur Cyclists Sports. As Duke of Cornwall, he has consistently supported the Royal Cornwall Yacht Club, and has been ever ready to encourage regattas and other sports and pastimes in the principality."

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The book is not entirely confined to the Prince of Wales's family; and the following anecdote of the Princess Alice is, perhaps, worth extracting:—

"The Princess Alice was as remarkable for her absence of ostentation and for her practical commonsense as she was respected and beloved for her industry and simplicity of character. A characteristic story is told of her life at Darmstadt. The Princess once intimated to a lady of her acquaintance that she would come to tea on a certain afternoon which was named. The hostess attached the greatest importance to the visit, went to no little trouble and expense in decorations for her rooms and entrance hall, had scarlet cloth put down in front of her house and up the staircase and having completed all the arrangements to her satisfaction, prepared to receive the Princess with due *empressement*. She even sent one of the servants to the top of the house, to keep a sharp look-out, so that due notice might be given to every body of the approach of the Princess. Satisfied that everything had been thought of and adjusted, the hostess repaired to the drawing-room and awaited the events. Suddenly, the door opened, and a lady entered, robed in a macintosh, with goloshes and an umberalla. As she stepped in, she remarked: 'Here I am. It is terrible weather, and I have done my best in coming upstairs not to make a mess on the beautiful red cloth which I saw in the hall and on the stops.' It is perhaps needless to say that the speaker was none other than the Princess Alice of Hesse."

Dr. Pagal has discovered in the Royal Library of Berlin a Latin manual of anatomy in manuscript, which was written in the year 1304. Its author was Henri de Mondeville, surgeon to Philippe the Handsome of France, and teacher of anatomy and surgery at Montpelier and Paris.

Padre Agostino, who by his Lenten sermons, has been attracting thousands to the church of San Carlo, in Rome, created an immense sensation at the close of his last sermon by calling down the divine blessing on Italy, their dear fatherland, its Soverign and its pope. The vast crowd filling the church burst into acclamations and cries of "*Evviva!*" which were continued outside in the street.

The famous Polish exile, Count Ladislaw Plater, who was descended from an old Westphalian family of noble rank which had settled in Poland, died on Tuesday (23rd ultimo), aged eighty-three, at Broelberg, near Kilchberg, in Switzerland. He was a son of the Starost of Sambor, and took a very active part in the Polish insurrection of 1830. After its suppression he fled to England, where he carried on a vigorous agitation on behalf of Poland and from there went to Paris, where, in 1832, he founded the journal *Le Polonais*. He was also prominent in the insurrection of 1863.

THE LIVES OF WOMEN.

The Countess of Aberdeen, in an excellent address as retiring president of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women, sought to prove the necessity for the university training of women in view of the crying problems of the time in the solution of which they must inevitably take part.

"The lives of women must be lives of service, service to the home, to society, to the world. Their service was one which required to be approached in the spirit of truest womanliness. Any indication of aping men or trying to become mannish at once deprived them of their force. What was needed was to have the work of men and women blended together as one.

WHAT IS DEMANDED OF WOMEN.

Coming to the service which society demanded of them, she said let them look at the despotism of fashion in matter of dress, luxury, late hours, in the subordination of serious inter

SPORTING NOTES.

SOMETHING like forty race-meetings were decided during the week from 22nd to 27th April, the large majority being in connection with the local hunts, or small holiday affairs, possessing no interest except in their immediate districts. The most important fixture was the Epsom Spring Meeting; and besides that good sport was provided at Kempton, Manchester, Four Oaks, Gosforth, Catterick Bridge, and Sandown, the last-named immediately following Epsom, and occupying the remainder of the week.

The victory of The Rejected in the Nottingham Spring Handicap was an exceedingly meritorious one, and immediately the horse had passed the post he was supported for the Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes, which, it might be observed, looks like becoming the great betting race of the spring, to the detriment of both the Lincolnshire Handicap and the City and Suburban. The last-mentioned event, of course, has suffered most, being only separated from its powerful rival by a little more than a fortnight.

The Croydon meeting was brought to a capital conclusion on the afternoon of Friday, April 19, the "Welcome" Handicap falling to the little-fancied Queen Anne. Oliver Twist, the top-weight, was in most demand, but he cut up badly, and Grecian Bend, who was much interfered with, secured the barren honour of third place, the unlucky Osmunda splitting the pair. The Croydon Auction Two-year-old Races introduced to us a rather smart filly in My Lena, who started in less request than either San Marino or Whitefoot, and achieved such a meritorious victory that there was a keen competition for her when she was put up for auction, and it was not until 500 guineas had been reached that she became the property of Mr. G. Reynolds. Nothwithstanding that Wellington came to be an equal favourite with Wise Man for the City and Suburban in the small amount of wagering that took place in the intervals of racing, there was something about the business which was not altogether satisfactory, and the best advice I can offer in the matter is to wait until the horse is seen at Epsom.

Bal Gal has not turned out a profitable possession to "Mr. Abington," who gave 1,350 gs. for her at Lord Falmouth's second sale in July, 1884, and she has done no good since at the stud, and has now been sold to Mr. Maple for 1,000 gs.; and he has also bought Hackness for 1,000 gs., and will probably find her a good bargan.

Mr. James White, of Melbourne, has entered two animals, bred by him in Australia, for next year's "classic" stakes—a colt by Chester out of Princess Maude, and a colt by Chester out of La Princess. These creatures, it is understood, are to be dispatched to England in June by the Orient steamer *Orizaba*.

The well-known steam-yacht Palatine, four hundred and fifty tons, which has been in the market since the death of the second Lord Wolverton (who bought her in 1882 from the representatives of Lord Wilton, the Commodore of the R. Y. S.), has been sold to Mrs. Watney of Palace Gate, Kensington. She is being fitted out at Gosport for a cruise to Norway. The Palatine is one of the most comfortable yacht afloat, and a first-rate sea-boat.

The Paradox, a centre-board yacht of sixty rating and of extreme beam, is approaching completion at Gausden's yard. Mr. F. Leybourne Popham is her owner, and Mr. W.C. Storey is responsible for the design. She will be rigged as a two-masted lugger, a sail plan which has not been seen amongst the racing fleet since 1865, when Lord Willoughby de Eresby built the New Moon. The Paradox will hoist her fighting flag for the Thames matches.

Henry Searle, the champion sculler of the world, has agreed to the matches with Teemer and O'Connor to be rowed in England at the beginning of September, and has cabled his deposits to London.

Mr. Watson, the architect of Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, has also designed for his lordship a liliputian centre-board yacht of 24 rating. She will be called Cosette, and is being built at Black's yard, Southampton. On the Clyde, Mr. Watson is building for Mr. T. B. C. West a yacht of the same size as the Cosette, which will be named Queen Mab, after Mr. West's ex-ten-tonner which Mr. Watson so successfully designed.

The owner of the Constellation, a steel schooner, now being constructed after a design by Burgess in Americi, will challenge Mr. Jameson for the possession of the Cape Breton Cup. This schooner will be of almost double the size of the Irex; and as one of the conditions of the match is that no time allowance for tonnage will be taken into consideration, it seems probable that one of the Irex's trophies at present at Athlumney, and mentioned in last week's *World*, will return to America. It may be interesting to state that the last contest in home waters between the two countries took place in 1863, when the Alarm defeated the American yacht Gipsy.

The new game called Ringoal is beginning to attract some attention in England. The second annual tournament for the Ringoal Championship Challenge Cup was held at Stamford Bridge Ground, Chelsea, on the 25th ult. The game which was only brought out last year is played on a court 78ft. in length and 10ft. in width, at each end of which a net eight feet in height is stretched. A player takes his stand at each goal, and his object is to throw a ring in the direction of his opponents goal in such a manner that the defender cannot catch it on the sticks or wands with which the game is played, and with which the ring is thrown from one player to the other. When a player fails to catch the ring his opponent scores one, unless the ring has been thrown wide of the net or has struck the ground in its course, when the score is made by the receiver. The rings, which are seven or eight inches in diameter, are made of light cane, covered with leather, and can, after a little practice, be thrown with great force and precision for a considerable distance. In the ties C. E. Johnstone, the inventor of the game, defeated his brother H. Johnstone, by 3 games to love—each game consisting of 15 points; Greville, as the winner of the All-comers' Competition, played last year's winner, Irving Kent, for possession of the challenge cup, the result being an easy victory for Greville by 4 games to 0.

At the annual meeting of the Marylebone Club the proposed alterations in the Laws which were deferred last year will again be brought forward. They consist of making the over five balls instead of four as at present, giving a bowler liberty to change ends as often as he pleases, provided that he does not bowl two overs consecutively in one innings, and empowering a captain on the last day of a match or at any time in a one-day match to declare the innings of his side at an end. It will be remembered that these proposals were postponed last May, on the motion of Lord Harris, in order that the opinions of the leading clubs in England and elsewhere might be obtained on the various points. There seems to be an impression that all three alterations will now be carried, but of course as they will have to be put to the vote there is nothing certain in the matter. There can surely be no reason against bowling five balls to the over, and the proposal to allow a captain to declare his innings at an end is altogether commendable. On the question of the bowlers changing ends, however, there is a doubt as to its advisability. Should the alteration suggested by the M.C.C. be carried in its present form, two bowlers could not change ends at the same time; and, again, one of the chief advantages of a bowler changing ends at a critical point of the match would be destroyed if he could not bowl two overs in succession. If it be desirable to make any change at all it seems to us that the best form would be to allow a bowler to change ends as often as he pleases, provided that at no time during the innings he bowls more than two overs in succession.

MR. PRITCHETT, the artist who sailed with Lord Brassey in the Sunbeam, describes the way crocodiles are caught in North Borneo. Rajah Brooke, it appears, gives one rupee per foot for every crocodile brought in dead; and Mr. Crocker told Mr. Pritchett that in 1881 he paid Rs. 2,000 for 2,000 feet of crocodile, varying from 4ft. to 18ft. A dead monkey is a deadly bait for this sport. Tie the bait firm bound on a stick; all along the stick at intervals are tied lengths of fishing line. These are brought together 7ft. or 8ft. off to the end of a rattan 70ft. or 80ft. in length. The bait is then thrown into the river at a likely place, the other end of the rattan slightly secured to an overhanging branch. The crocodile is thus able to take his bait and retire for his meal, the stick being a mere matter of detail. The fisherman, or rather sportsman, coming the next morning, finds his rattan gone, and then searches along the river until he finds it floating on the stream; when found, it indicates that the crocodile is down below chewing his monkey-cud. The rattan is seized, a sharp jerk draws the stick "athwart ship" in the interior of the crocodile. The rattan is hauled on shore as quickly as possible, and then the struggle commences; and should he be a twelve-footer they have a job to play him. It takes a good many men and strong tackle to haul him on shore.

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Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d Packets And 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" Flexible Glass Paper
BLOCK Black Leads, Knife Boards, &c
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!
To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.
USE **PICKERING'S BLANCO**
FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—ARMITY & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PAXTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PARVIN. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Muzaffurpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

Wholesale Manufacturers, JOSEPH PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

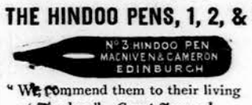
Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESOY & Co. Export Merchants, Mansell St., London, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.

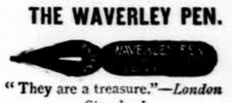
THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.



"We commend them to their living nattygakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.



"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

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S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

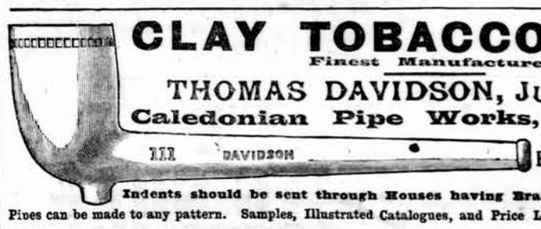
HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

I. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES
Finest Manufactured.



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Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.
Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.
Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. MACBETH, ENGINEER BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Balgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjaub:* Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Bladon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee.

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
STEPHANOTIS | OPOPANAX
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers,
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a Golden Lyre," with address in full.

PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
IN A HOT CLIMATE.

For WEAK NERVES
C. B. HARNESS
ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT
is guaranteed to produce a mild unperceptible conductive current of Electricity, and, as a safeguard against tropical disorders, if worn or used constantly, and specially recommended by the Health and Strength Magazine, Testimonials and Pamphlet post free. Mr. C. B. Harness, The Medical Battery Company, Limited, 52, Oxford St., London, W.
For TORPID LIVER
Advice by letter free of charge.

WOOLS & Fancy Wools
Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c
The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 4 ozs. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure dyes. Write for the Samples (which may be had, without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner. The Spinning being all done in the lb.
SILKS For KNITTING &c

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Pioneer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

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NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Pancreatic Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**
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Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent. *Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:*

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a ***Beautiful Rose-coloured*** effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; KEMP & Co., Ld and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay · BADHAM, PILE & Co, Ld., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5 Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☞ **SALT REGAL** has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

CALVERT'S
ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP
A New & Special Preparation.

(Regd.)

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

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LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

LAMPS, LANTERNS.
STORMPROOF AND **PUNKAHPROOF.**

Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows :—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
„ CUT HUNTING „ „	30
(Guarantee One Year.)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	20
„ HUNTING „ „ „	21
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40

Two entire Years.)

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.
BOYS' EATON SUITS.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PREPARATION."
Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.
Needham's Polishing Paste
GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NOTICE.

It is of the utmost importance that all Works in Bombay should use the same system of Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

THE BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE

and over 50 per cent. of the Mills in the district have already adopted MORRIS'S PATENT System of Instantaneous self-locking Hose Couplings, with Fire Hydrants, &c., to suit.

No Fire Brigade or Works complete without Morris's system. All the Lancashire Cotton Mills and principal firms throughout England use it.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Appliances, Fire Engines, Hose Piping, &c., to Sole Agents for India.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.
Inventors & Sole Patentees: JOHN MORRIS & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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